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Defense Needs Outlined In Study of Army Posts; Shoppers Hit Red Title

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 13, 1939

More Planes and Artillery Urged for U. S.

WASHINGTON (P)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri reported to President Roosevelt today on a survey of Army defense posts and told reporters afterward that there is a definite need for more pursuit planes, anti-aircraft guns, and coast artillery.

The Senator and 12 other members of the Senate and House Military and Appropriations Committees have just completed a trip which took them to many Army posts in the South and Southwest and down to the Panama Canal.

Women Shoppers Protest Red Classification

NEW YORK (P)—Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, was requested today by the President of the League of Women Shoppers "to accord us the privilege of appearing at an open hearing of your Committee to testify as to the real purposes, composition and activities of our organization."

Sophia Ames Boyer, President of the League, made the request in a letter to Representative Dies, in which she said: "To allow large and reputable organizations to be accused of such serious charges as being 'Communist Front' or 'Communist Controlled' on the grounds that one man has said, without offering substantiation, that a handful of people connected with the group are Communists seems to us not only unjust but dangerous."

Byrd's Ship to Visit Scene of Bounty Mutiny

WASHINGTON (P)—The Byrd Antarctic expedition reported today that the North Star, flagship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, would make a brief stop today or tomorrow at Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific, known for the fact that it is inhabited by descendants of British sailors who participated in the Bounty mutiny.

Eire Party Rejects Compulsory Army Service

CORK, Ireland (P)—A conference of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party today rejected a resolution calling for compulsory military service between the ages of 17 and 45.

Reich Reports Big Gain in Employment

BERLIN (P)—The Labor Ministry announced yesterday that Germany's unemployed on Nov. 30 totaled 128,000, compared with 461,000 a year ago.

Oklahoman Protests CCC and NYA Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON (P)—Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma protested to President Roosevelt against what Mr. Johnson said were budget reductions of \$56,000,000 for the CCC and \$30,000,000 for the National Youth Administration. Mr. Johnson is a member of a House Appropriations Subcommittee considering such appropriations. He said the reduction of \$56,000,000 for the CCC would mean 237 of 1,500 camps would have to be closed. He added that he would like to see the NYA expanded rather than curtailed.

Ickes Blasts Chamber's Opposition on Power

WASHINGTON (P)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, contended in an open letter to the United States Chamber of Commerce today that the purpose of its opposition to the present National Power Policy Conference was to keep the Chamber's members "fighting mad at the Government." He referred to the Chamber's Dec. 10 statement which said that its own power survey showed that the industry fully able to meet its emergency in sight "without further intrusion of the Federal Government into the power business."

Mr. Ickes said the Chamber declined to give him a copy of the material. He asked for the organization's source of information.

Dissension in Labor Board Shown at Start of Inquiry

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—A basic question of Labor Act administration is raised right at the outset by the congressional committee investigating the Labor Board. It is a question that has brought vigorous division within the membership of the three-man body itself. First raised by the Smith Committee yesterday, it was the subject of continuing examination today.

The congressional committee used the same technique in presenting the issue that it has employed throughout testimony by Dr. William M. Leiserson, latest Roosevelt appointee to the Board. It first revealed that in a certain case Dr. Leiserson made a spirited but unavailing objection to the majority decision. From there the committee went on—yesterday and today—to show the importance of the ruling.

Involved Glass Company
The case involved one plant (Crystal City, Mo.) out of six operated by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The other five plants were all bargaining with the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Glass Workers Union. The majority of the Board ruled in favor of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The other five, and ordered the company to bargain there as it did elsewhere.

From the confidential files of the Labor Board, the House Committee dug out Dr. Leiserson's own comment on this case.

"I think this is an unfair way of writing a decision and it weakens rather than strengthens the position of the Board," he said in

"The company may feel that this plan is disassociated and the men may feel they are disassociated, but the majority of the Board may not feel that way," Dr. Leiserson replied.

"But suppose the A. F. of L. controlled this plant and the C. I. O. controlled the other five," said Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana. "Would the members of the one plant be forced to accept the will of the other five plants?"

Happened on West Coast
"As I get the reasoning of the majority of the Board it would make no difference. Something like this happened in the west coast longshoremen's case; then it was called gerrymandering."

Dr. Leiserson paused; then went on: "But I wouldn't say the courts wouldn't uphold the findings of the majority. The Glass case is before the Circuit Court at St. Louis."

"Do you agree the Board has adopted a policy that may interfere with the rights of workers to select their own bargaining representatives?" asked a Committee member.

"That's my position. But the majority may be right and it may turn out that I am utterly wrong. They feel just as strongly that I am wrong as I do that I am right—and they're two, and I'm one."

Such is a typical NLRB issue.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

U. S. Sends Apples To Aid Apple Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 13 "Coals to Newcastle" (if ever delivered) had this advantage, at least, over apples to Brattleboro, Vt.—they did not have to be used up at once.

That's what's puzzling Frank J. Hogan, Overseer of the Poor for this city. He received 1,600 bushels of Federal welfare apples, and the very best he could do, in the midst of this apple country, was to distribute only half of them.

What he wants to know now is what he is expected to do with 1,200 bushels more which he has been advised are on their way.

George Cronin In State Post; Others Named

The name of George J. Cronin of Boston was submitted to the Executive Council today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for reappointment as State Purchasing Agent, a post which pays \$6,500 a year.

The expected submission of Eugene C. Hultman's name for reappointment as Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission was not forthcoming. Mr. Hultman's term expired some time ago.

Another appointment sent to the Council by Governor Saltonstall was that of Elias F. Shamov, West Roxbury, as member of the Boston Finance Commission to replace Robert Robinson, who recently resigned under pressure. Mr. Shamov is President of the Trustmont Co-operative Bank and is a graduate of Boston College and Harvard Law School.

Other Appointments

Other appointments submitted for approval by the Governor were: George H. Potter, N. Dartmouth, as special Justice of the Third Bristol District Court in place of Judge Samuel E. Bentley who has resigned, and Louis J. Dempsey, Lawrence, as member of the Board of Registration of Barbers to replace Joseph Fucillo, whose term expired. This is the second nomination submitted by the Governor for this post. Louis Nicholas who was originally named for this position was not a member of the Barbers' Union and asked to have his name withdrawn.

Submitted for reappointment was the name of Lewis R. Hovey, Haverhill, as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Some Are Approved

The Executive Council this morning approved the appointment of Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, as member and Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission to replace Abraham C. Webber, whose term expired.

Elmer C. Nelson, former member of the Governor's secretariat staff, was approved as a member of the State Racing Commission to succeed Harold W. Pierce of Williamstown, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was confirmed as Associate Commissioner of Public Works.

All other appointments submitted to the Council last week by Governor Saltonstall were approved except that of Louis Nicholas who was previously mentioned.

Gates to Sea Must Be Italy's, Gayda Radiocasts

ROME, Dec. 13 (P)—Virginia Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor said in a broadcast yesterday that "it is necessary for Italy to have free certain exits" from the Mediterranean.

Signor Gayda declared that at present Britain controls the gates at Gibraltar, Suez, and the Dardanelles.

Revision of the colonial system, he asserted, "is among the elementary constructive necessities of the new Europe."

The radiocast indicated that Italy did not intend to let its own "natural aspirations" be forgotten during the European conflict.

No Pep in Pep Pills, Study Tests Prove

COLUMBUS, Ohio (P)—Get some sleep and leave the "pep" tablets at home, Ohio State University students were told Dec. 18 on the eve of winter examinations.

Evidence shows that students who depend on pills to "keep them going" may be wasting their money, said an assistant in the school's Psychology Department.

The Department staged an experiment recently: half of a group of students taking examinations were given a normal dose of "pep" tablets, the other half sugar pills. Those buoyed by "pep" did no better than those who swallowed sugar.

Taft Proposes Cut of 25 P. C. In U. S. Budget

Candidate for Republican nomination for President urges study by business men.

An exhaustive study of Federal government administration by practical business men and governmental administrators to cut expenses approximately 25 to 30 per cent was proposed by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination and son of the late President and Chief Justice William H. Taft, before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts today.

Later he spoke at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, where he sharply criticized the Roosevelt administration. Tomorrow he will conclude his two-day Massachusetts visit by leaving for Newport, R. I. During the same day he will visit Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

Senator Taft, at the Women's Republican Club said such a study as he proposed would uncover economies ranging from 25 to 50 per cent in various departments where duplication of functions are prevalent.

He added that to balance the budget the expenditure program must be cut from \$10,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 or \$7,500,000,000.

Budget Balancing

Keeping alive a newly developed controversy with President Roosevelt over the possibility of balancing the budget, a task which the Senator insists can be completed in two years, the speaker told the Chamber of Commerce audience that the President "cannot pass the buck" to Congress in this situation.

"Budget making is an executive function," he said. "Every President in the past, Republican or Democrat, has felt his moral responsibility to hold government expenses within its income. . . . A determined executive can reduce expenses much more easily than Congress can do it."

Pointing out that the President has a majority in Congress, Senator Taft added that "if the President shows the slightest desire to economize he will have no difficulty in holding Congress to his plan."

Reversal Demanded

The Ohio Senator charged "this deficit policy (of the administration) is an insane policy. It has failed to produce prosperity, and it can only lead to destruction. No country with a continuing deficit has ever escaped inflation, sooner or later, regardless of the theoretical debt possibilities. . . ."

The result of the Administration's policy, he said, is that more and more people are coming to feel they are entitled to "something for nothing" from the government.

"Unless there is a radical reversal (Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Kennedy Takes Off for New York



By a Staff Photographer

Envoy to Great Britain Leaving Boston

Joseph P. Kennedy, Boston-born American Ambassador to Great Britain, left the Hub today by airplane for New York where he is to spend a few days with relatives and friends. He had been visiting in Boston since Sunday. From New York, Mr. Kennedy will go to Washington where he is scheduled for a conference on Friday with President Roosevelt. After the Washington conference, he will gather up his family for a short vacation in Palm Beach, Fla., prior to returning to London.

Sickness Insurance On European Model No U. S. Panacea

Evidence that foreign systems of compulsory sickness insurance are not a solution of problems in the United States—an issue placed before this country through the Wagner health bill in the Senate—is brought out in the following article by J. G. Crownhart, author of "Sickness Insurance in Europe." Mr. Crownhart's book of last year was one of the last on this subject written from first-hand investigation abroad prior to the start of the war.

By J. G. Crownhart
Secretary, The State Medical Society of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—Compulsory sickness insurance is not a gift of beneficent government. It is legislation that must be purchased, always heretofore by a tax upon every pay check, no matter how small, generally by an accompanying employer pay-roll tax that is added to cost of production and sometimes assisted by government aid secured by other taxes. This is the tax purchase price. Of even greater concern to those seeking further to advance the great health

achievements of our country is the purchase price inherent to the operation of these foreign systems that must be paid in more intangible but in far more costly terms.

If the people are to be asked to purchase such a system, is it not time that the package be entitled to judge for himself whether, as result of payment of this total purchase price, something of value will be received by the purchaser? As the recent report of the Federal Government's Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities so well pointed out in referring to voluntary insurances—proof of value lies not in good intentions or statement of high purpose but in actual accomplishments.

If we are to establish in the United States in 1940 a system that was first passed in Germany to meet conditions of 1883 and in England to meet conditions of 1911, we must first appreciate that abroad compulsory sickness insurance is a threefold system. Abroad it offers a cash benefit that for the lowest income earners may equal

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

This Changing World

Finnish Proclamation for Civilians to Leave Danger Zones Written by Heiki Brotherius on Monitor Observer's Typewriter

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm
was anybody seemed to live, work, or sleep there. Moreover, one can talk between mouths.

Accordingly I invited Heiki to dinner and over the courses the cherub bubbled out information in a steady stream of potential newsprint. Of course we couldn't be left alone in that hubbub for long. And presently other newspapermen drifted over. Then Government attachés dashed back and forth with morsels of information which they whispered into Heiki's ear. I didn't care. By that time I had winnowed out of Heiki's conversation several sizable nuggets.

I was all prepared to leave Heiki to my fellow jackals when Heiki called me on one side. "I have mission from my government," he whispered. I had heard that before and didn't take much notice at first. But this time he made the item unusual by adding, "And I want to execute it in your room."

"So," I replied. "Yes," he said. "My Government wish me to write proclamation to all cities and towns to send away men and women who have no urgent business to stay. I want to use typewriter."

"It's yours if you just give me a squirt at the proclamation before you send it to the telegraph office," I agreed.

Young Heiki closeted himself in my room for an hour or more. I saw the proclamation after it was written. It was of course in Finnish, but Brotherius gave me a running translation.

Then and there the thought came over me to join the exodus. Thursday and Friday we had been bombed and shattered by the Russians. The Saturday on which the proclamation was written had been a clear day and the news-hungry and competitive life of the Hotel Kaemp in company with my fellow scribes was beginning to pall. I had come to Finland after all to see and talk with the Finns. What better opportunity than this of seeing them in a mass movement out of the towns?

Accordingly early on Sunday morning I was at Saarinen's handsome station with hundreds of fleeing Finns. They weren't frightened. They had merely responded to the words of Brotherius spoken into the typewriter which had hitherto done service only for translating my humble prose. I wondered whether the office manager in Boston had ever dreamed to what use the machine would be put when she lent it to me.

Heiki, it is true, did not get the credit. Nevertheless, the words were his, and, being the son of a professor of history as well as an intelligent young man himself, he knew their value. In his position you and I would have felt a trifle inflated surely. It was natural therefore that Heiki acquired a little self-importance which he couldn't quite conceal.

This attitude is what gave young Heiki's certain cynicism. He was as all press attachés can be when they are most wanted. But in our great journalistic need his elusiveness was quite maddening. I didn't know what to do about it until Curt Bloch of the New York Times had a happy thought. He suggested a way to keep the youthful Brotherius buttonholed. "Invite him to dinner," he counseled. The more I thought about the idea the more I liked it.

After all, even a press attaché must eat, and he must eat with us at the Hotel Kaemp because our hostelry had become the headquarters for Finland as well as the newspaper tribe. Everybody who

League Ponders Reds' Expulsion; Sweden Cautious

Change in Cabinet at Stockholm maintains traditional policy of strict neutrality.

Committee at Geneva urges branding of Soviet as aggressor against Finland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13—The all-party Government which events in Finland forced on the Social Democratic and Agrarian coalition in Sweden is a victory for traditional official caution. No longer could the Government resist the popular clamor for some kind of national government in the face of an external crisis, the like of which has not been faced for a century and a quarter of Swedish history.

Nevertheless the present rulers are under popular pressure for a Government frankly committed to forceful intervention in Finland against Russia on Russia's own model in Spain. Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson's new Ministry merely picks noncommitment as representative of the Liberal and Conservative opposition.

How long this new government will last depends on rapidly developing events in Finland. Particularly in north and middle Finland along the so-called Finnish waistline are Swedish eyes riveted. Here Soviet Russia is driving across the country in two converging columns from a frontier fed by supplies from the Murmansk Railway.

Lakes Form Strong Defense

There will be little danger to Sweden until the Russians coming from the north arrive at Kemijarvi, center of a string of Finnish lakes. These lakes have to be crossed before the way is open for conjunction with the other line of Russian attack coming from a frontier point farther south.

A route would then be opened for a combined move across to the terminus of the Finnish coast railroad at Tornio. And at Tornio the Russians would be just a stone's throw from the Swedish border and Sweden's immensely valuable iron mines.

The Finns are frankly disappointed by the caution exemplified by the new Swedish line-up. There is a feeling that the tentative recomposition of the Swedish Government has been determined by the fears of what Germany might have done in the event that Sweden had turned frankly interventionist and as such had incurred the virulent displeasure of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Stockholm newspapers have been declaring that if the interventionist Foreign Minister Richard J. Sandler, had to be dropped, the balance would be served if the noninterventionist Premier Mr. Hansson still remains in that post.

Reich Needs Swedish Iron

Sweden's official hope is that Germany will take equal umbrage with Sweden over Russia's looming threat to Sweden's iron. On Swedish iron, after all, depends much of the German war effort. But if the Gulf of Bothnia is to become a Russian lake, then Germany would depend more than ever on the grace of Moscow. The course of wisdom, therefore, is not to make any diplomatic misstep which would frustrate Russo-German break-up. Incidentally this applies to the Allies as well, with all due deference to Geneva.

In the event of a forthright Russo-German alliance, Sweden would have a particularly difficult problem in managing an intervention in Finland which could give maximum help to the Finns without inviting German intervention in Sweden, and the possibility of a Russo-German sharing of all the spoils on all sides of the Baltic. But the "edge-treading" diplomacy could not safely survive Russian arrival at Kemijarvi.

Sweden Neutral

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (P)—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson, in announcing formation of a new coalition government today, expressed the people's "will" for material aid to Finland, but listed defense of neutrality and safeguarding of "vital supplies" as Sweden's predominant aims.

The new Cabinet was formed, he told the Rikstag, "in consideration of the international situation" and "the requirements it demands from our people."

Appointment of Christian Gunther, former Minister to Oslo, as Foreign Minister to replace Richard J. Sandler was the principal Cabinet change.

Mr. Hansson declared the Government shared the people's feeling for help of Finland, but did not elaborate.

In addition to Mr. Hansson and Mr. Gunther, the Cabinet includes: K. G. Westman, Minister of Justice; P. E. Skold, Defense; E. J. Wigforss, Finance; A. A. Pehrson-Branstorp, Agriculture; F. G. Moller, Social Affairs; Gustaf Anderson, Transportation; Josta Bagge, Education; J. E. Domo, Commerce; Hermann Eriksson, Economy; and Nils Quensel and S. Bergquist, Ministers Without Portfolio.

Russia was branded as an aggressor in its war with Finland by a committee of the League of Nations today. The action still has to be confirmed by the Assembly. "Every aid possible" to the Finns was recommended by the committee, following the official Soviet rejection of the League mediation offer.

Finland claimed to have smashed another large-scale Russian offensive on the Karelian Isthmus front, inflicting severe damage on Russian troops. Finnish reports announced a force of 1,500,000 Russian picked troops and 1,000 planes massing for a renewed offensive.

At sea Britain tried out a new scheme to combat the mine menace, sending out patrol planes to prevent Nazi mine-laying planes from taking off from bases near Heligoland.

On the Western Front some activity was reported near Forbach, between the Maginot and Siegfried lines southwest of Saarbrücken, where several French outposts are still located in German territory.

The French reported that heavily reinforced German patrols had been repulsed in attempts to capture three French outposts in the key salient east of the Warndt Forest. Outpost fighting is becoming more general, the French said, with six sectors affected in the past 24 hours.

Moral Sanction

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 13—Under pressure of an ultimatum from South American countries led by Argentina, which openly declared it would not remain a member if Russia did, the League today prepared to apply its strongest moral sanction—expulsion from the League—to the Soviet Union.

A committee report named Russia as an aggressor and "invited" all League members to assist Finland in every possible way.

The committee report—which still requires the action of the League Assembly—would put the entire technical staff of the League at Finland's disposal.

It also suggested that nonmember states, including the United States, be asked to help Finland if the League Council so desires.

Placed Before Assembly
The proposal to expel the Soviets, placed before the full Assembly this morning in a hard-hitting speech by Rodolfo Freyre, chief Argentine delegate, was referred to the special committee of 13 set up to study Finland's appeal and then to the subcommittee. It is expected to come before the Council which, under the Covenant, is alone competent to pronounce expulsion.

Evolution of the League into a purely moral force, into a sort of soundingboard where more effective expression can be given to verbal protests against acts of international immorality such as aggression, has never been so clearly shown as in the Assembly today.

Only the opening words of C. J. Hambro, the President, "Our essential object is to stop acts of war and help a state which is the victim of aggression," recalled the earlier conception of the League as a forceful international entity.

The position at present was then painted with particular clarity by Señor Freyre—not however until he had been pointedly warned by Mr. Hambro that he must not so much as mention Germany, but must confine his remarks to the Russo-Finnish conflict.

Moral Rights Defended

Sketching a gloomy picture of the "decline of political and international institutions" and "the moral crisis which is undermining the very foundations of society," the Argentine delegate declared his Government was "determined to oppose the decay of moral values by defending moral rights against the brutal rule of force."

The Soviet Union's invasion of Finland in violation of the Covenant, Señor Freyre continued, "constitutes a veritable challenge to the League and is an insult to all governments of which it is composed." The question, he said, "is whether we are going to continue to allow to sit among us the perpetrator of this act of aggression."

Recalling that the League has already had the experience of sanctions, Señor Freyre stated, "We must admit that purely moral sanctions—the only one possible—"

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

The World
At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index
Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Radio Comment	6
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	11
The Home Forum	12
Good Listening	12
(With Russian Translation)	12
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	15
Boston Events	15
Radio Timetable	15
New Hampshire Business—Foods	15-17
Shopping Column	15
Sports Pages	15-17
Financial Pages	18-19-20
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

Behind the Headlines

Bolsheviks turn on Geneva where Red leaders once plotted escape from Czarist rule.

The Bolsheviks are again at outs with Geneva. After several years of membership in the League of Nations, Russia finds the rarefied Alpine air of the beautiful city by Lake Lemman too stuffy. Geneva, it has decided, is a stronghold of "reaction."

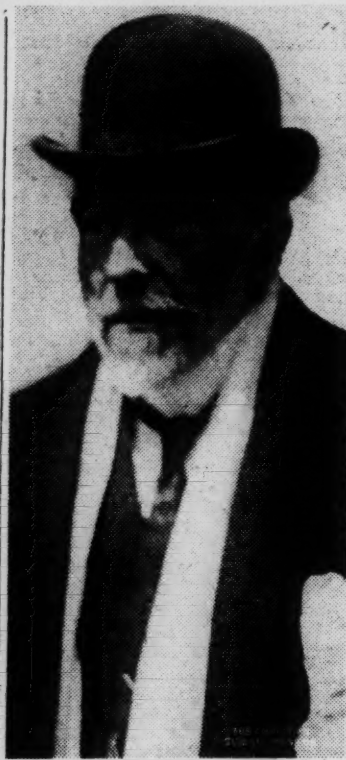
There was a time when these same Bolsheviks, and their predecessors, considered Geneva not to be a stronghold of reaction, but a cradle of liberty. In fact, the liberal laws and hospitality of the Swiss City provided a refuge for Bolshevik conspirators against the old Czarist regime. Much of the planning for the Russian Revolution of 1917 was done in the City that now houses the League of Nations.

The atmosphere of those far-off prewar days, and the scheming and plotting of Russian revolutionaries in Geneva, have been preserved by Joseph Conrad in his comparatively little known novel, "Under Western Eyes." The Polish genius who chose English as his tongue and produced masterpieces of literature in that language has painted in unflattering colors the intrigues of those conspirators who found in Geneva the liberty that was denied them in their homeland.

I have eaten more than once in a little restaurant near the hall where the League of Nations Assembly used to hold its session, at the very table where Trotsky used to dine when the Government at home had placed a price upon his head. He, like other Bolsheviks and Mensheviks and Nihilists before him, was safe under the hospitable shelter of democratic regime.

Talk of Liberty

These Russian revolutionaries in the name of liberty, came to Geneva, where liberty prevailed, to plan a regime of freedom for their fatherland. They returned



Joseph Conrad
Whose "Under Western Eyes" tells of Russian intrigue

to Russia to establish a despotism of such severity as the world has seldom seen.

They sat in the cafes of Geneva and talked of comradeship, but they returned to Moscow and enslaved a people. They took for granted the rights of free speech assemblage which were allowed them at the foot of Mt. Salève but they returned to St. Petersburg and Moscow to stamp out every vestige of independent thought and action.

They revelled in the mild climate—of Rousseau's canton. But they returned home to set up a system of government as bitter and cold as the Arctic winter.

How Far?

To anyone who reviews these facts, the question naturally

Communists now plot to overthrow liberty that once permitted them to gain their own.

presents itself, how far are democracies, which cherish the rights of man, obligated to grant these rights to those who, under the banner of an alien philosophy, take advantage of their protection?

Do those who openly or secretly plot the overthrow of free institutions deserve the protection of those institutions? Is this not carrying democracy to its own destruction?

The essence of democracy is its broad tolerance of varying shades of opinion, its freedom from compulsion. But can it afford to stand aside while men, in the guise of beneficent philosophers, plot its undoing?

Safer Than Home

That Russia, like other aggressor states, should find itself at variance with Geneva and the League is only natural. For the League is based upon the application, in the international sphere, of those very liberties which Russian refugees once enjoyed in Geneva.

Russia joined the League because membership gave a certain stamp of respectability to its parvenu Government. It always has scoffed at the "capitalistic prejudices" of its fellow members of this international club.

Yet nowhere could Maxim Litvinoff—who after nearly 20 years as Russian Foreign Minister has suddenly disappeared without trace or explanation—walk the streets with greater security than in Geneva. He always had his two bodyguards of the OGPU close behind him, but a trip to Geneva was really a vacation for them.

Yes, Geneva is so "reactionary" that even a Communist leader from Russia is safer there than at home. And even so small a country as Finland is recognized by the League of Nations as having a right to live.

Rex Miller

A Pioneer of Modern China



Miss Helen Tsang, China's First Dress Designer

Earning Money for Her Shop Was Miss Tsang's First Step

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Any way you take it, Miss Helen Tsang would properly be considered a pioneer. She was Shanghai's first painter of outdoor advertisements (Douglas Leigh of New York please note).

"I painted posters for automobiles and face creams and things like that," she says now, but it was an incident along a road, and she did not stop long at it. Long enough, however, to have made enough money so she could save some, to be used as a stake in another pioneering venture. She was the first young Chinese woman to set up shop in Shanghai as a creative fashion designer.

"Everyone assured me my shop would be a flop," she says now, with a laugh. Miss Tsang is in New York, on a fashion sight-seeing trip, helping with the Bowl of Rice parties for Chinese casualties of the undeclared war, and to catch up on the international whirl which she says contributes as much to her knowledge of how to make clothes that will please a cosmopolitan clientele as her knowledge of line, color, and design.

"But it hasn't been a flop. It even made me a profit." And why not? Studied widely.

Before taking the plunge Miss Tsang had prepared for it by study in Paris, Hollywood, and New

York. Perhaps you'd like to know a little more about the family and other background of this extraordinarily calm, cheerful young woman who has certainly pretty well gone against the average preconceived notion of what a young Chinese girl is, how she spends her time.

Well, Miss Tsang is the daughter of the former Governor of Chekiang Province and former Minister of Reconstruction, Chang Ching-chiang. When she went about making a reputation of her own in creative work she changed the spelling of the family name to "Tsang." No particular reason—except that she liked it better than Chang. But she thinks she must have been smart, because you can find women in all the cosmopolitan centers—those still intact, at least, so far as fashions and such things go—where people speak knowingly of "Tsang-ling" dresses.

Liberal Background

Strictly adhering to tradition, Miss Tsang should have contented herself with living a strictly private life. But everything in her early background gave her leave to forego a purely ornamental existence. Her father was a close friend of the great Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, and so Mr. Chang's daughter inherited not only the finest of the old Chinese traditions but the courage to swing over to the newer theories of independence, of individual aspiration and effort as well. And it was the newer theories which made Miss Tsang a pioneer, on her own.

It was just before bombs, tumbling down on Shanghai and disturbing everything made such ventures impractical to say the least, that Helen Tsang had come to be generally acknowledged as Shanghai's version of Schiaparelli.

For Gift Watches

We Recommend the Famous "Hamilton" Recognized for style—beauty—accuracy—America's Fine Watch

Our stock is most complete in modern style and design. Our range of prices is consistent with value.

KETTELL, JEWELLER, 387 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON

Pauto, and Mainbocher, all rolled into one.

Since it was obvious that all loyal Chinese women were going to stop buying gala clothes for a while, and concentrate on relief work, Miss Tsang chose the next best thing. She came over here to put her talent and resourcefulness at the disposal of undertakings which would serve a practical usefulness in helping her fellow countrymen.

She likes to remember that the famous young Chinese flier, Hilda Yen, attended a party at Buckingham Palace in a Tsang dress, and that Anna May Wong often wears her creations.

Blend of Old and New

"Though most Chinese women would not dream of wearing a backless evening gown, they have other ways of looking gala and beautiful in the evening," Miss Tsang says. "The deft use of a bit of ancient Chinese embroidery, the exact knowledge of the slit in the traditional skirt, the points at which Chinese historic fashion can be fused with modern influences from Paris and—yes, from Hollywood and New York—these are the things that make contemporary dress design as I utilize it in my collections."

"I use certain flowers, nuts, bits of Oriental fruit for themes in accessory design. I took even the name of my shop from an aspect to be found very importantly in all the Chinese arts—the rainbow. The name of my shop—Tsang-ling—means broadened rainbow."

Miss Tsang speaks English well, which is not surprising, considering that she went to an art school in New York, and, for a period to Horace Mann school. But the thing she likes best is that, when she came to putting capital into a shop of her own, she didn't have to take it from her family. She had a bank account of her own, and money enough in it to start the shop. "My savings—out of the outdoor advertising posters. My family was surprised—and delighted," J. M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The safest traffic year since 1933 and on the basis of vehicular mileage the safest year for highway travel on record, was the prediction for 1939 made recently by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Automotive Safety Foundation.

He attributed the improvement to the effective administration of safety functions by state and local officials, backed by civic and professional groups. "An effective demonstration," he said, "of American genius for co-operation."

Other factors contributing to the 1939 record were summarized by Mr. Hoffman as follows: widespread application of the standard

highway safety program for states; completion of the highway planning surveys by the Public Roads Administration; establishment of official co-ordinating committees in five important states; improved cars and equipment; growing acceptance by the public of safety educational techniques.

The outlook for 1940, he said, is brightened by the completion of several major highway projects, publication of the 1940 Yearbook of the National Education Association entirely devoted to highway training in the schools, completion of a two-year study of traffic court enforcement and procedure and its presentation to a national safety conference on en-

forcement, and increase in the numbers of trained educators for safety.

Mr. Hoffman warned, however, that an improved record for 1940 was virtually dependent upon continued support from civic agencies and individual motorists and pedestrians.

The Safety Foundation, according to its President, will continue during the next year to promote the acquisition of adequate traffic facilities, improvement in the pedestrian problem, more usable public information on accident prevention and greater uniformity in traffic laws, regulations, signals and markers.

Alaskan Farm Colony Pushes Ahead By Purchase of Trading Post Stock

PALMER, Alaska, Dec. 13 (AP)—America's Matanuska Colony, founded four years ago as an experiment with distressed farm families from the Middle-west, has taken another step forward. The Matanuska Valley Farmers' Co-operative reports the purchase of inventory stock in the Colony trading post and warehouse, which together do an annual gross business of \$220,000.

Negotiations were announced under way also for the Co-op to take over all units in Palmer's "Civic Center." The Government-financed Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was the operator when the Colony was founded.

Last July the Co-op assumed control of the creamery, produce, and meat departments.

Co-op Manager L. C. Stock declared that "we must completely divorce the project from Government relief," and said he thought it would take five years more to make the project independent, with the volume of produce required to put the farms on a self-supporting and paying basis. Mrs. Ivan Wilson, Matanuska Weekly editor, commented:

"The farmers do not want relief, but an opportunity to become independent and self-supporting." Livestock is reported in good condition, and one of the mildest winters in many years has prevailed. Only two or three inches of snow remains in the fields. About 40 head of bulls, calves, and cows were butchered in consequence of a feed shortage caused by an October storm, but

farmers say it was only a beneficial herd pruning. The total estimated crop loss was placed at only about three per cent after crops which were uncut were grazed over by livestock.

Larger Hawaii Garrison

HONOLULU (AP)—The United States Army Dec. 12 announced a program of increasing the Hawaii garrison to an all-time high mark of 25,000 men, about 3,000 above the present number. The increase, mostly in the air corps, will be effective over a period of one year.

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Orange Belt Labor Is 'Quiet' and Cash Low

The farm-labor problem in California is one of the most pressing social questions which the West is attempting to solve. The current hearings being conducted by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the annual convention of the Associated Farmers, powerful employers' association, focus special interest on the situation. The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of six articles on this subject, based on first-hand investigations by the chief of the Monitor's Pacific Bureau, of which the following is the fourth.

By Rex Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ORANGE, Calif.—Here in the heart of California's Valencia (summer) orange district, the farm labor problem takes a different form from the one that exists in the State's cotton belt. There have been no strikes or any importance here for several years, but one recently broke out in the navel (winter) orange dis-

trict in Tulare County, some 200 miles to the north. This strike has been organized by labor leaders affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations who formerly operated in this area.

Here in Orange County, the labor situation is comparatively stable, but it presents problems of its own. The fruit pickers here are practically all Mexicans, who live, with their families, in this vicinity the year around, in the principal towns or in shabby little settlements on the towns' outskirts, known as "Jimtowns."

Mexicans 'Stay Put'

This permanent supply of labor is in contrast with the migratory white workers who roam the central valleys of the State. The Mexicans in the citrus belt "stay put." That has its advantages, from the viewpoint of the growers, but it also has a serious drawback. For the picking season lasts only from May to November, and during the remainder of the year most of the pickers are unemployed.

Many of these Mexicans go on relief the moment the picking season ends, and continue on relief for five or six months, until the picking begins again. Before relief was obtainable, most of them made an effort to find some other sort of work, and some of them still do so. But in general they go on relief. It's easier.

Cities Pay Heaviest

This imposes a heavy financial burden on the State at large. It brings about a peculiar situation wherein this class of agricultural laborer is actually subsidized by the inhabitants of the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, since most of the funds disbursed for relief come from urban areas.

In California's agricultural areas, about 80 per cent of the relief funds go to farm laborers, but in some farm counties no more than 1 per cent of the amount disbursed for relief is raised within the county.

Changes now being considered in the State's unemployment compensation scheme may, if approved by the Legislature next year, tend to transfer a greater portion of this burden from the shoulders of city-dwellers to those of the local agriculturalists. But there is bound to be a loud outcry from Orange County, for example, if this is done, for the orange growers here have had three bad years and many of them are heavily in debt. Some thought is being given to means of finding employment for the pickers who are idle from November to May. It is estimated

that, of the 4,000 pickers in the county, 1,500 might find work of some other description through the winter months if they really looked for it. This work would be largely in truck gardens and on vegetable crops.

Changes Taking Place

Changes gradually taking place in this countryside may alter the entire labor situation in the near future. Although the exceptionally favorable soil and climatic conditions will probably always make this an important orange-producing center, there is a general opinion that too much acreage has been devoted to citrus fruit, and that a diversity of crops would be in the interest of the County.

Growers Explain It

Orange growers here say that one reason they have had no serious labor trouble for three years is that the workers realize times have been hard, and strikes would have been futile. The growers would have let fruit stay on the trees, or rot on the ground, rather than raise wages and suffer a loss. Some growers go so far as to maintain that pickers who have worked in the summer and gone on relief in the winter have actually had higher annual incomes than the growers.

Driving through these neat orange groves, with the beautiful golden fruit hanging on the trees and the air full of the perfume of orange blossoms, one finds it difficult to believe that the growers can be anything but prosperous. Visitors arriving from the East and Middle West almost always think that to own a grove here would be only one step short of paradise.

At the edge of this green valley are foothills liberally sprinkled with oil-well derricks, and on the distant horizon are mountains which, in winter, are capped with snow, forming an almost incredible contrast with the sunny warmth of the lowlands.

Fundamentally, the orange grower's problem is not a labor problem, but a depressed industry suffering from what most growers agree is overproduction. His labor supply is stable, but he can use it only half the year, and for the remaining months it is largely a public charge.

Ranch Women Work

This is principally true of the pickers, but it is also partly true of the workers in the fruit packing plants. These workers are almost all white, not Mexican; they are mostly women who live in the towns, keeping house for their families, and who seize the opportunity to earn good money in the summer. Since growers have been having hard times, it has been the practice to give preference for this employment to the wives and daughters of growers.

This is far from a brilliant picture of prosperity, but on the whole the labor situation in the citrus areas of California is more stable and more satisfactory than in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, where within recent months there have been serious strikes in connection with the cotton and celery industries.

An article, Work in the Vineyard, published on the editorial page today, discusses migrants in California who have found "new frontiers" and improved opportunities.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

245

Finland: A Beacon Lit by Courage

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today is our day for Finland. We wanted to discuss this last week but were waiting to get in touch with two eyewitnesses in order to give you the very last minute angle. Today we have them with us. Before introducing them let's clear the air a bit.

"The world stands in admiration and awe today, before Finland's heroic defense of its homeland. We mentioned Finland in our discussion on the Baltic states Oct. 18. We extolled its honesty, integrity and Democracy. Today we see the purest fruits of that kind of thinking and living—a calm courage and trust which makes this little nation of 3,835,000 people hold nobly against the assaults of Russia, with 180,000,000. Whatever the final result of this challenge in the face of a great aggressive power, at a period when aggressors have seemed to be winning all along the line, it will become a great saga of courage in history—and possibly a historic turning point."

Question: "How might this epic stand become an historic turning point?"

Answer: "The aggressors have been sweeping all before them. Japan took Manchuria and swept over much of China. Italy took Ethiopia and Albania. Germany took Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Memel. Those who stood up to them were badly hammered. Many just ran before the threat, sure any battle was hopeless. Humanly speaking, battles against such odds were hopeless. France and Britain moved in to stem the tide, but in a position where little action could be taken for some time while these giants girded up their loins.

"The world was despondent. You heard 'what's the use? I guess the time has come for a change. Let's submit to the dictators, for the world has gone their way!' Next

Russia invited Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania in for a visit that meant surrender. No one condemned these little countries for giving in. Wasn't the world being swept on by an irresistible destiny?"

Question: "And then came Finland?"

Answer: "Exactly! It was next in line to be swept in by the paw of the Russian bear! Poor Finland! Yes, it might as well give in too, said the world. But the Finns, with a spiritual strength based on a national life aimed at developing the finest qualities of man, just refused to be influenced by this wave of hypnotic aggressiveness. They stood. Their independence was mental in quality. Whether they lost all materially did not count as long as they didn't lose their belief in the right."

Question: "So you think this was a turning point?"

Answer: "Certainly the news from all sides would indicate it. The Finns hold! Italy sends planes and pilots! England sends planes! America wants to turn back the post-war debt payment Finland has so faithfully continued sending! A world afraid of the size of the Russian war machine sees it stopped—hears of heavy losses while the Finns stand firm and lose little.

"Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia have been fearful lest the bear sweep them in too. Suddenly they take new heart. 'If the Finns can hold them why can't we?' they say. Experts see Russia, pressing on a new front in the Balkans while the Finns hold, gambling and possibly losing everything its desperate diplomacy has gained.

"I don't have to tell you all these points. You can read them in between the lines in every despatch from Europe."

Question: "I note that Finland has appealed to the League of Nations. Can the League possibly do anything?"

Answer: "The League can't help Finland much. But the action does help clear the air, for Soviet Russia for years has pretended it was a

great friend and supporter of the League. Yet, at the first sign of the League interfering with its imperial ambitions, as at present, Moscow indignantly refuses to attend the League meetings. We may expect it to withdraw as did Japan, Germany and Italy before it."

Question: "I note in the papers today that even Germany is ready to send help to the Finns. Wouldn't that be an incongruous picture—a Finnish army being supported by British, German and Italian arms while 1,500 miles away the British and German armies opposed each other on the Franco-German border?"

Answer: "Not so incongruous as would first appear. Whatever may be the issues between Germany, Britain and France, all those countries have a great common dislike of Communism, despite the present marriage of convenience between Moscow and Berlin. This dislike is greater than any other issue, I believe, deep down in the hearts of most of the people of those countries. And everyone knows their army and navy men feel strongly that way.

"In fact, it would not surprise many people to see the present Western front impasse turn into some situation where the British and French armies might combine with the Germans, to move east and sweep Russia out of all Europe. It sounds strange—but strange things happen in a strange war with the mixed issues featured in this one."

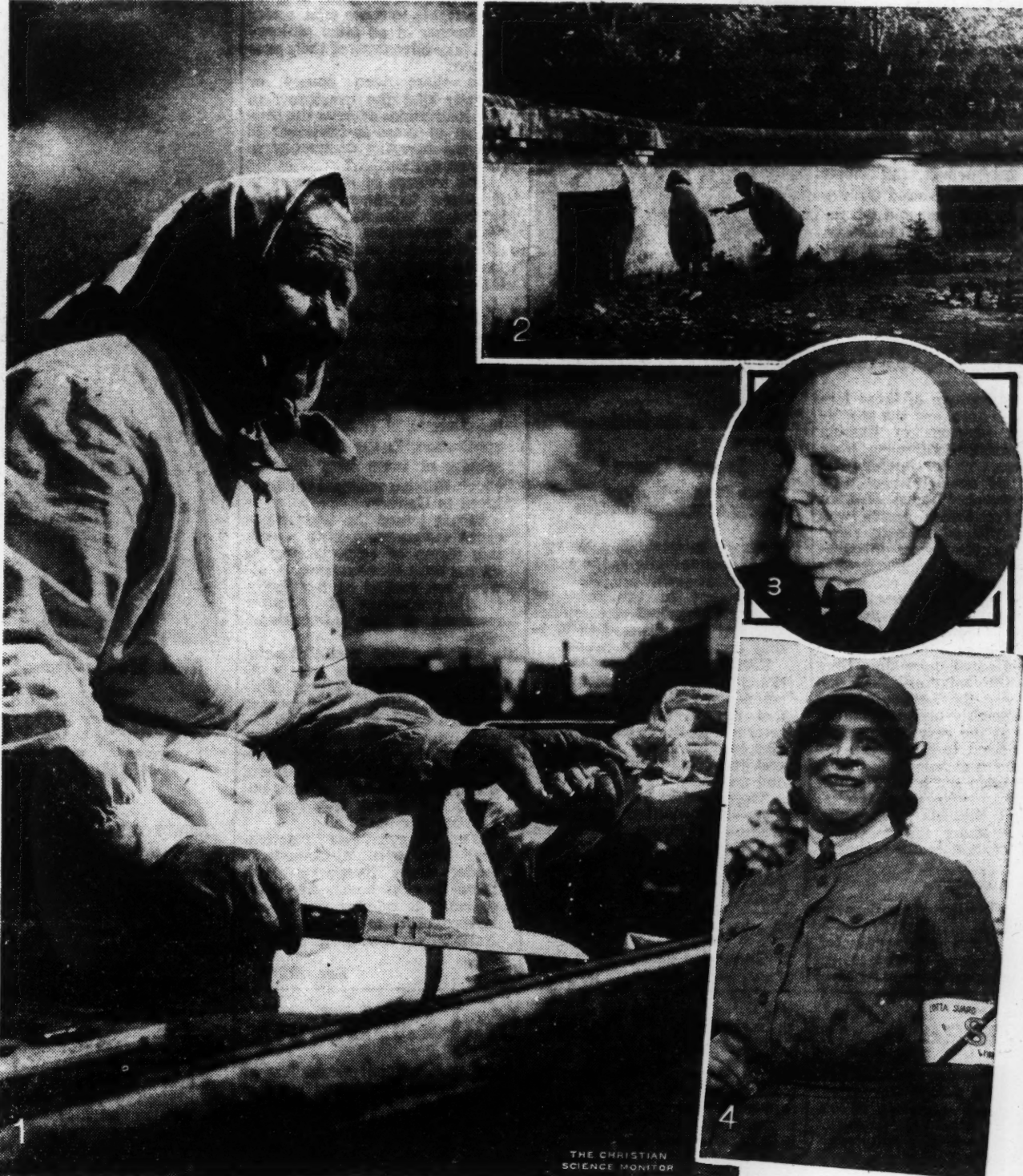
Question: "How long do you think the Finns can hold out against Russia, Mr. Hurd?"

Answer: "That's anyone's guess, but we are fortunate in having two eyewitnesses with us to help answer that. First we have Col. Edwin H. Cooper, who has just returned from Finland. You'll meet him on page 248. On our regular guest spot we have the Monitor financial editor and economist, Herbert B. Elliston, who cabled us his story today—on page 247."

246

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Finland: Freedom's Northern Front



Joan Cooper; Wide World

Land of the Brave and Home of the Free

(1) Pork seller dispensing her wares in the market place at Turku, where the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia meet. (2) Old Russian defenses at Helsinki, in their day the "last word"

in fortifications. (3) Jan Sibelius, Finland's outstanding composer. (4) A member of the Lotta Svärd, the equivalent of the American Red Cross.

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

247

What the War Means to Finland

By H. B. Elliston

What the Russian invasion means to Finland may be dimly glimpsed on the outside, but inside the country conviction runs deep and strong that civilization as we have known it rides with the white-clad skiers of Finland's defense forces.

The Finns almost to a man would rather go down fighting than submit to the doubtful benefits of the loudly proclaimed Communist State. Moving among them during the first week of the invasion, I came to the conclusion, probably rash but still my inexpert judgment, that little Finland may be able to hold out all winter against the Russian colossus.

Such a feeling could only spring from something remarkable in the Finnish character. For years the world has slowly been awakening to vocal admiration of this sturdy northern people. But more than Finnish character explains the miracle of what is going on. The meaning of this undeclared war is the real explanation.

For Finland, the immediate and most urgent meaning is national independence. Submission again to any kind of foreign domination, least of all Russian, is not written on Finland's book.

Yet the timing of this stand, and the fact that it is the first challenge to Soviet Russia's expanding influence, lifts Finland's action into historical greatness. Finland overnight has become the rallying point for all world forces supporting the right of small nations to live in the face of unvarnished aggression.

Economic Front

Even if Finland should be overrun, the thing Finland stands for today will spring into action elsewhere.

Much has been written about Finland's white-garbed ski soldiers, using white revolvers, and even white machine-guns. Unseen on snow-covered slopes, they swoop

down upon the Russians. My interest turned quickly to the economic front. How long can Finland hold out in military supplies, trade, and food?

Outside help is pouring in from Italy, Britain, the United States. A fourth element of strength is thus added to David-like Finland's internal defenses.

On the economic front, Finland is self-sufficing in dairy products, meats, and other basic foodstuffs except for a minor percentage of wheat.

Fortunately for Finland, this campaign occurs after the harvests. Rye and wheat are the Finnish staples and Finland has sufficient of both cereals to last till next September.

Farm Problems

At the same time, sowing must be done again next spring. And Finland may then find itself suffering from: First, a shortage of fertilizer, which must be imported; and second, from a diversion of field workers to the battlefield. A more potential handicap is the human withdrawal from national production. For all Finland is up in arms to repel the Muscovite. A regular army said to number 300,000 is backed by a civil guard of another 100,000. Moreover, as time goes on the entire nation, women and all, will take up whatever weapons they can rustle.

On December 8, when I left Finland, there was no lack of foodstuffs. Of all the daily consumables only coffee and sugar were rationed. In other respects the economy withstood the initial reverberation of the Russian steamroller without the slightest flinching.

Prices remained steady, though some of them—chiefly for necessities—had already been fixed by Government edict. And the currency stayed as unmoved as a block of Finnish granite.

Still the Finnish economy is closely attached to the world's. I

should say that 30 per cent of Finnish trade is foreign. Sugar and wool are the two commodities of main concern for which Finland depends upon imports. The Finns sell lumber and pulp in return for sugar, wool, fertilizer, raw materials, machinery, and other ingredients of a living standard which is much higher than the Russian. If this trade is choked, then the Finns will have to pull in their belts more than a few notches.

Trade Means

How can Finland keep up its trade? Normally there are four outlets to world markets: 1, through the Danish Sound and out by way of the Kattegat; 2, through the ice-free Arctic; 3, across to Stockholm and by rail to Gothenburg; 4, by rail around the Gulf of Bothnia and by road and rail out of the Norwegian port of Narvik.

All four outlets are as yet in use, though several are impeded to Finnish produce. German mining of the sound has impelled Finland to use smaller boats for shipment as far as Gothenburg, where goods are transferred to Swedish ocean-going vessels. The Russian blockade of the Finnish coast is sound and fury, signifying very little. There's a minefield, partly Swedish, partly Finnish, stretching clear across the Bothnian Gulf and it acts as a kind of breakwater against the Russians. Consequently the Finns can still ply between their Bothnian ports and Stockholm with no more impediment than the risk of encountering a solitary Russian submarine that is supposed to be lurking in north Bothnian waters.

No words of mine can give any idea of the grim resolution of the rugged Finns. Although I wouldn't go so far as Government, the people of Finland are a breed of natural fighters, fierce patriots, who despise the Russians and who are unafraid of and used to hardship and privation. I left them braced for a united effort to preserve their exemplary Democracy against the onslaught of their ancient enemy.

248

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Views of a Finnish Traveler

Our Fireside circle has just drawn up its easy chairs, some around log fires in Alaska, others near steam radiators in New York, to talk about Finland. In walks a man who spent three months in Finland last summer with his family, and is chock-full of information.

The Chairman greets his old friend, Col. Edwin H. Cooper, as enthusiastic a traveler as you'll ever meet, and finds him a comfortable chair, then:

"Colonel, you have the floor. We would like to know first of all how long you think the Finns can hold out against Russia?"

"The best answer I can give to you is the one the Finns gave us last summer. Six months, they said, if Russia attacked before the first of August."

A Firesider in Kansas City breaks in: "Colonel Cooper, you mean the Finns knew this attack was coming, even before war had broken out in Europe?"

"Oh, yes. For 18 months now they have been preparing to meet exactly what has happened."

"But Russia attacked after August first. How does that affect the time Finland expects to hold out?"

Staying Power

"They told us that if Russia waited until August fifteen—actually the Russians waited longer, until December first—winter would help Finland hold out until spring. That may be over-optimistic. But I have with me a military map given to me by the Foreign Office in Helsinki. The other day I showed the map to Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division, U. S. Army. He said that Finland's natural defenses would make conquest costly for Russia."

From Melbourne, Australia, a Firesider asks: "Colonel Cooper, do the Finns themselves want a change, as the Soviets say in their propaganda about the new government set up just across the Finnish border at Terijoki?"

"Nothing could be farther from the facts than Soviet propaganda in this instance. In May of last year every man and woman voluntarily gave one day's pay to buy concrete, steel, guns, and other material necessary for defense against Communist Russia. The people raised 11,000,000 finmarks, or about \$220,000. The Terijoki Government is well named. It is a joke, but a serious one. It is a puppet, set up by Moscow with the help of a few Finns of Communist stamp who had left the country."

Patriotism

"During last summer, men from executives to hired laborers spent their vacations actually working on the construction of defenses, without pay, and if pos-

sible buying their own food. College boys spent their summer the same way. You have to know the Finns to realize how hard they are to defeat. Boys learn to ski at six. The Russians are poor skiers, and this is important in winter warfare. But I want to show you that map."

The Colonel unrolls a chart covered with fine lines—probably the best map of Finland existing—and spreads it on the table. He traces an irregular line from lake to lake across the Karelian peninsula north of Leningrad, Russia's former capital.

"There," he says, "is the Mannerheim Line, named in honor of Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, who piloted the Finns to victory when Communists overran the country in 1918. Incidentally, Germany helped Finland that time. Marshal Mannerheim has been called back by President Kallio to lead the Finns again."

Lake Country

"Wow, what a lot of lakes!" exclaims a Boy Scout Firesider from Fergus Falls, Minnesota, State of 11,007 lakes.

"Yes, son, Finland has 70,000 charted lakes, and they don't even count the ponds! Those lakes, and the many marshes, are Finland's best natural defense. But the people are their best defense. I was told on every hand that Finland would never surrender. These people who have won the world's admiration in their small country aren't to be trifled with, as the Russians know from past experience."

Even when Russia has conquered them in Russia's pocket. Now, does that answer your group's questions, Volney?"

"It certainly does 'Coop,'—and thanks so much for coming!"

Women of Finland

That bricklayer over there plying a trowel so vigorously on defenses of Helsingfors is one of Finland's remarkable women. They work beside the men in nearly every occupation. Hod-carriers, stevedores, mechanics—they are strong, quick and efficient.

And these women have had the vote since 1906. The working classes staged a general strike and won universal and equal suffrage for all men and women 24 years old or more. Seventeen women now sit in Parliament, out of 200 members.

The "Lotta Svärd" are 100,000 women who have banded together to serve and aid the men in war. They have taken the name of their "Molly Pitcher," for Lotta Svärd, like Molly of the American Revolution, is the national heroine for her war services more than a century ago.

The Hardy Finns—They're Like That

Ninety-nine in every 100 Finns can read and write.

Finland's high literacy owes much to religion. During the Reformation hundreds of years ago, leaders of the Finnish Protestant Church wanted all Finns to be able to study for themselves the newly translated Bible and other religious books. Hence the emphasis upon education.

Today more books are said to be sold per person in Finland than in any other country. Stockman's bookstore in Helsingfors is rated the world's largest.

Linguists

During 1938, more than 350,000,000 pieces of mail were handled in the Helsingfors Post Office, not counting inter-urban mail. This alone means an average of 100 letters and newspapers for every man, woman, and child in Finland.

Finland has always insisted on self-government or at least a large measure of autonomy. Tsarist Russia gave Finland a semi-independent status. After the war of 1914-18, Finland received full independence from Communist Russia, now again seeking to subjugate the country.

Finns are great linguists. Many of them speak five languages, most of them two or more.

They are intensely serious, but have a sense of humor withal.

Honesty

Finnish honesty is a proverb. One of three American travelers left his camera in a train loaded with soldiers. He did not discover the loss until reaching his hotel. No name was on the camera, nor any identification. In about 15 minutes a Post Office official arrived in a taxi with the camera. He had made the rounds of hotels in the small city of Kuopio, until he found one where three Americans had just checked in. He delivered the camera with his compliments.

When asked why they pay their debt to the United States, although many nations, including Britain and France, have defaulted, Finns reply: "We owed it." Apparently the thought never occurs of trying to avoid payment.

Budget Balanced

Finland's financial budget has always been balanced as soon as possible at whatever sacrifice. The national debt has been reduced steadily. A reserve fund of about 1,000,000,000 finmarks (\$20,000,000) has been built in a few years.

Americans and others who arrive with superiority complexes soon have to change their notions. Hotels are ultra-modern. Apartments have sun decks. There are no slums in Helsingfors. The Finns are like that.

Sickness Insurance No Panacea

(Continued from Page 1)

half of the wage loss during periods of illness after an initial waiting period. Secondly, for the covered population it offers a sickness medical service. Thirdly, because none of the benefits heretofore named are granted for periods longer than 26 weeks, the final part of the system is in reality a separate plan for granting some further benefits during the long-term incapacitating illness. These three benefits are not for the indigent, the independent farmer, the self-employed, those over an age limitation, or generally for those unemployed over six months. Abroad the sickness wage-loss portion was considered of first importance. In the United States it has been proposed that the wage-loss insurance be divorced from compulsory sickness insurance.

Under proposals in the United States then, the term "Compulsory Sickness Insurance" or "Compulsory Health Insurance" as preferred by proponents, refers to a system paid for by pay-roll taxes, pay-check deductions, and perhaps some general tax aid, wherein the benefits differ from those of all other social insurances. They are not dollars to be used as the beneficiary himself sees fit. On the contrary, benefits are paid in terms of sickness service under a system in which the law, the system, and the regulations inherently determine what shall be given, how much, and when.

Ascertaining Costs

One who studies the operation of these systems abroad learns that out of every study, regardless of the country, certain factors are always of such repeated prominence as to make it certain that these factors are inherent to the system. To judge of the value of the proposed purchase of compulsory sickness insurance we must know these costs as well as the tax costs.

The first of these costs, named in one recent report as the "dis-

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America's Message to Finland



Wide World

Relief Fund Contributions Speak Universal Language of Good Will

Some of the hundreds of persons who visited the new national headquarters office of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., in New York City. The check being handed in is one of a swarm of them from all over the Nation that are being sent or taken to the or-

ganization formed by former President Hoover to alleviate sufferings of noncombatant men, women and children of Finland. The New York office is the same in which Mr. Hoover's assistants carry on what remains of his World War relief work.

cases of insurance schemes," lies in the fact that the income is fixed. The percentage of the pay check that may be set aside by compulsory sickness service, particularly among the lower income earners, is not unlimited. In Wisconsin, in proposed legislation, there was to be a 2 per cent pay-check deduction and another 2 per cent pay-roll tax to raise the total of 4 per cent of the pay roll that was stated to be the minimum income required for basic sickness service. Even a 2 per cent pay-check tax, particularly when added to other pay-check deductions, may of itself interfere with the filling of other vital needs, the lack of which will of certainty contribute to illness rather than health.

Equally important, the legislative proponent who has promised a complete service for the tax to be paid will find it politically inexpedient if not political suicide to return and admit that the tax is insufficient and more must be taken. That does not happen abroad. But costs of sound services for the sick do increase. Socially these costs of newer methods of preserving life itself are cheap, but the sickness insurance system, without sources of other income, must get along on what it has. Books must be balanced. There are rules for patients and regulations for physicians. The observer is constantly impressed that books are balanced by restricting or failing to provide important service rather than freely offering it. That is a concept of sickness care that tremendously disturbs the American physician to whom it is so foreign. It is an important and certain portion of the purchase price.

Unknown Demands

Secondly, the system has no means of knowing what demands will be made upon it within a year. So the wise administrator seeks first of all to insure not high service to the sick but what is most important to him—the financial solvency of his system. Commonly this is done by paying the physician a stipulated amount a year for each insured person who selects him to serve his needs during the year. But of itself this means that the insured must select his physician when he joins the system and not on the basis of his illness needs at the time they develop. Free choice of physician as we know it cannot prevail. Nor does it. And that, too, is part of the purchase price.

Thirdly, these systems do not administer themselves without cost any more than does any insurance system. Sickness insurance is the most costly of all social insurances to administer. Is the covered person sick in the sense that the law defines sickness? Is the employer paying his share of the tax and deducting the employee's share from his pay check and then remitting both to the system? Is the physician using more expensive procedures than the system sets forth as acceptable in its book of rules for the physician? Is the patient being hospitalized at the expense of the system for too long a period of time? Is the individual who claims extensive benefits merely overly apprehensive of his condition? Does his illness really prevent his return to work? Is the prescription priced correctly by the pharmacist?

Administrative Cost

To know the answer to these and other important administrative questions is a necessity of systems. To answer these questions requires an administrative expense never under an admitted 10 per cent of all income and apparently more nearly 15 to 18 per cent.

One result is not more money for sickness care, but less. A further result is an administrative force that will number at least one for each 100 persons insured.

But of far graver consequence is the fact that the administrator inevitably must abandon the thought of his being guardian of health in order to become the conservator of insufficient funds.

The income is at a frozen level. The demand for benefits grows and costs mount. Whether they wish it or not they find the purse strings

must be tight. Both the physician and patient must be controlled. Whenever sickness care requires new expenditures the needs must be proven at costs within the means of the system to afford. The preventive aspects, which would uncover still more demands, are submerged year by year until the entire system and all who serve it become concerned only with salvage. As the recent survey of British Health Services states, "The Nation needs sickness services, but a Nation which writes them as a substitute for health service is going to find the confusion expensive in money and suffering."

Finally, we do not think in the United States now of physicians by race, religion, or politics. We evaluate them only on their individual abilities. But what safeguards can we erect to make certain that under such a system we do not have a political as well as administrative medicine? It has happened of certainty under at least one system abroad. In the bill for a system in Wisconsin in the drafting of which an employee of the Social Security Board assisted, the lay administrator who selects the physician could discharge him at will. He would be without hope of successful appeal to the courts unless the administrator was so careless as not to follow the procedure outlined. Is this conducive to the best sickness care? The answer lies not in saying it will not happen but in pointing out wherein it can be prevented.

Must Be Permanent

Great efforts in social insurance, once established with millions paying for future promised benefits, may not be abandoned freely. If we determine to make the purchase we do so for all years to come. We cannot restore the American concept of personalized care to meet individual needs if we amputate it.

We have health problems—many of them indeed created by our constant health advance that makes it possible for a Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to say within the year, "A greater advance has been made in the public health in the United States within the past two years than ever before within a comparable period."

Rightfully and properly the status of our public health is the concern of our citizenry. Rightfully we must look at all possible means of further economic security. If, in this proposal, we are to purchase a degree of further economic security at the cost of not only taxes but sickness care deficient in quality and restricted as to quantity, is not that price too high?

Gain in N. Y. Phone Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That vast compilation of 1,132 pages known as the Manhattan telephone directory is being distributed here—this time to the number of 608,000, 6,000 more than the last issue. As usual, the amateur and professional statisticians are busy on it again, digging up their striking listings, one of the first being that those perennially favorite names, the Cohens and the Kellys, have 15 columns and five columns, respectively.

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Homeopaths Oppose Compulsory Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Establishment of health and medical services under supervision and control of the Federal Government—as proposed in the Wagner health bill—would mean regimentation, which in the end might lead to curtailment of both social and religious freedom, warned Dr. W. E. Allyn of Cleveland, speaking for the American Institute of Homeopathy, of which he is President.

Dr. Allyn, pointing out that this view of the possible effects of the bill has been gained largely from analysis of experiences foreign countries have had with government-controlled medicine, put it this way: "In certain countries where general regimentation has taken place, bureaucratic health control was the first step."

The Institute which Dr. Allyn heads has filed a brief with a congressional subcommittee strongly opposing the Wagner measure. In addition, it has urged members to individually acquaint the public (particularly patients) with what they consider to be the dangers in the proposed law from the public's standpoint. In this respect, the Institute has voiced the opinion that the bill, which provides for Federal appropriations to states in setting up state-wide plans of medical care, would usher in socialized medicine.

Institute Opposed

At its last two conventions, the Institute has passed resolutions opposing such socialization as being inimical to both medical practice and the public welfare.

"Specifically," said Dr. Allyn, "we are opposed to compulsory sickness insurance, the form that socialized medicine would be most likely to take under the Wagner bill."

"There are approximately 160,000 doctors in the United States,

or about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population. If it were simply a case of the doctors being the only ones to suffer from enactment of the Wagner bill, we could not claim a very strong argument against it. But the provisions of the bill are decidedly against the public interests, because lower quality of medical care would be the outcome."

Dr. Allyn raised the objection that the three Federal agencies which would administer the act—the chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, and the Social Security Board—could wield vast influence, through the power they would have to withhold funds (offered on a matching basis) from any state whose state-controlled medical program did not conform with what the Federal Government might dictate.

"It means," he said, "that health and medical activities would be absolutely dominated from a central bureau in Washington."

Example in Europe

"We have seen what this has meant in some European countries where such bureaucratic control and socialization of medicine has been invoked. It has opened the way to regimentation of all sorts, finally affecting religious as well as social liberties."

Dr. Allyn further warned that the administration of medical service, and the practice of medicine, would become involved in politics under the Wagner bill.

"Government control, which is clearly established in the measure," he said, "means political control. Politically managed things never have been as efficient as those individually or privately operated."

High Health Record

On that basis, together with the experience of European countries, Dr. Allyn predicted that an inferior quality of medical service would result.

Oregon College President Named

PORTLAND, Ore. (P) — Frank Lewelling Ballard, who worked his way through Oregon State College nearly a quarter of a century ago, was named President of that college Dec. 12.

He will succeed Dr. George Wilcox Peavy, who will become President Emeritus July 1, 1940, the date Mr. Ballard takes office.

Mr. Ballard, a native of Meredith, N. H., obtained his baccalaureate degree at Oregon State in 1918 after studying agronomy, agricultural economics and agricultural chemistry. As a student he did odd jobs and was a laboratory assistant.

Since 1923 he has been professor of extension methods.

He emphasized the health record of the United States is now on a higher level than in any country in the world.

"Consequently," he added, "there is absolutely no basis for trying to push this measure through as a 'medical emergency.'"

To the argument that the fundamental intent of the bill is to provide medical service for the indigent, Dr. Allyn pointed out that the word "indigent" is not mentioned in the legislation.

"We must look, too, at the cost of this measure," said Dr. Allyn. "Its expense would be an undue burden on the body politic. The National Health Conference has estimated that the cost of administering it would go as high as \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 annually. That is, from \$20 to \$40 a year for every man, woman, and child in the United States. No limit is placed on the ultimate annual cost."

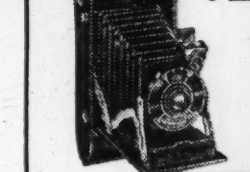
He added that approval of the bill would be "like signing a blank check," and that there were no proven needs—no statistics—to warrant expenditure of such huge sums.

"The American Institute of Homeopathy," he said, "thus firmly believes that such bureaucratic control in the field of medical care and public health activities would be contrary to the best interests of the American people."

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League Ponders Expulsion of Reds

(Continued from Page 1)
are meaningless unless they are preceded by the exclusion of the guilty Government."

Coercive Force Gone
"The League no longer possesses the strength which it would require for application of the economic and military sanctions necessitated by the obligation of mutual assistance," Señor Freyre declared. The Geneva institution, he continued, "has no doubt lost all coercive force, but there is still one gesture that it has to make, that it cannot refuse to make, unless it is prepared to resign its functions in the spirit of a truly suicidal defeat."

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ment this institution was founded, have repudiated those same principles without the slightest scruple."

In view of this, he concluded, "the Argentine Republic can no longer consider itself a member of the League of Nations as long as the Soviet Union is able to claim that title."

No one opposed this viewpoint in the Assembly, although in corridor conversations the delegates of some of the smaller countries bordering on Russia did not hesitate to point out that it was easy for Argentina, with two oceans between itself and the Soviets, to take such a strong moral stand.

Clear Course Shown
Nevertheless there is a clear realization that the course outlined by Argentina is the only one the League can take. If it fails to expel the Soviets, as well as pronounce a vigorous condemnation on Russia as an aggressor, it would not only lose the membership of several South American states but its last remaining raison d'être—as the representative of moral force in the world.

Attempts of the League Secretariat and certain delegates to add to the League's condemnation of the Soviet Union as an aggressor some co-ordinated effort to aid the Finns has met with little success. It is learned that the most that can be expected is the procedure that was followed in the case of China, when the League adopted a resolution urging mem-

bers to refrain from helping the aggressor and to give all possible assistance to the victim of aggression.

Rejection of the League's offer of mediation came last night from Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov on the grounds that Russia was not in a state of war with Finland.

Statement by Molotov
In a telegram to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, Mr. Molotov said: "The Government of Soviet Russia thanks you, Monsieur President, for the kind invitation to take part in discussion of the Finnish question. At the same time, the Government of the U. S. S. R. brings to your attention the fact that it cannot accept this invitation for reasons outlined in its telegram of Dec. 4, sent in response to M. Avenol's communication."

Mr. Molotov's message of Dec. 4 declared the Finnish appeal for League aid was "unfounded" because Moscow was maintaining "peaceful relations" with the Kremlin-sponsored, Communist-headed Finnish "People's" Government of Terijoki, and that the Helsingfors Government was not authorized to make representations for the Finnish people.

Article XVI of the League Covenant says, "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants . . . it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League." In such cases, the Covenant says, it is the duty of the Council to "recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League."

Italian Husbands Upset Wives' Day With Early Hours

ROME (AP) — Wartime office hours are upsetting the domestic routine of Italian wives who have their husbands around the house in the afternoon and like it.

Government employees now work from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. and many private commercial or industrial offices are open continuously from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., after which the employees go home for the day.

Previously it was an old Italian custom for offices to open at 9 o'clock, or even 10, in the morning, close at 1 p. m., while the staff went home to lunch, reopen at 3 or 4 or even 5 p. m. and close for the night at 7 or 8 o'clock. That leisurely habit was changed to conserve fuel for heating and lighting during what might be a hard winter.

The new routine also is introducing the Italian office worker to an American habit, hitherto avoided by the Italians, that of taking a light lunch downtown.

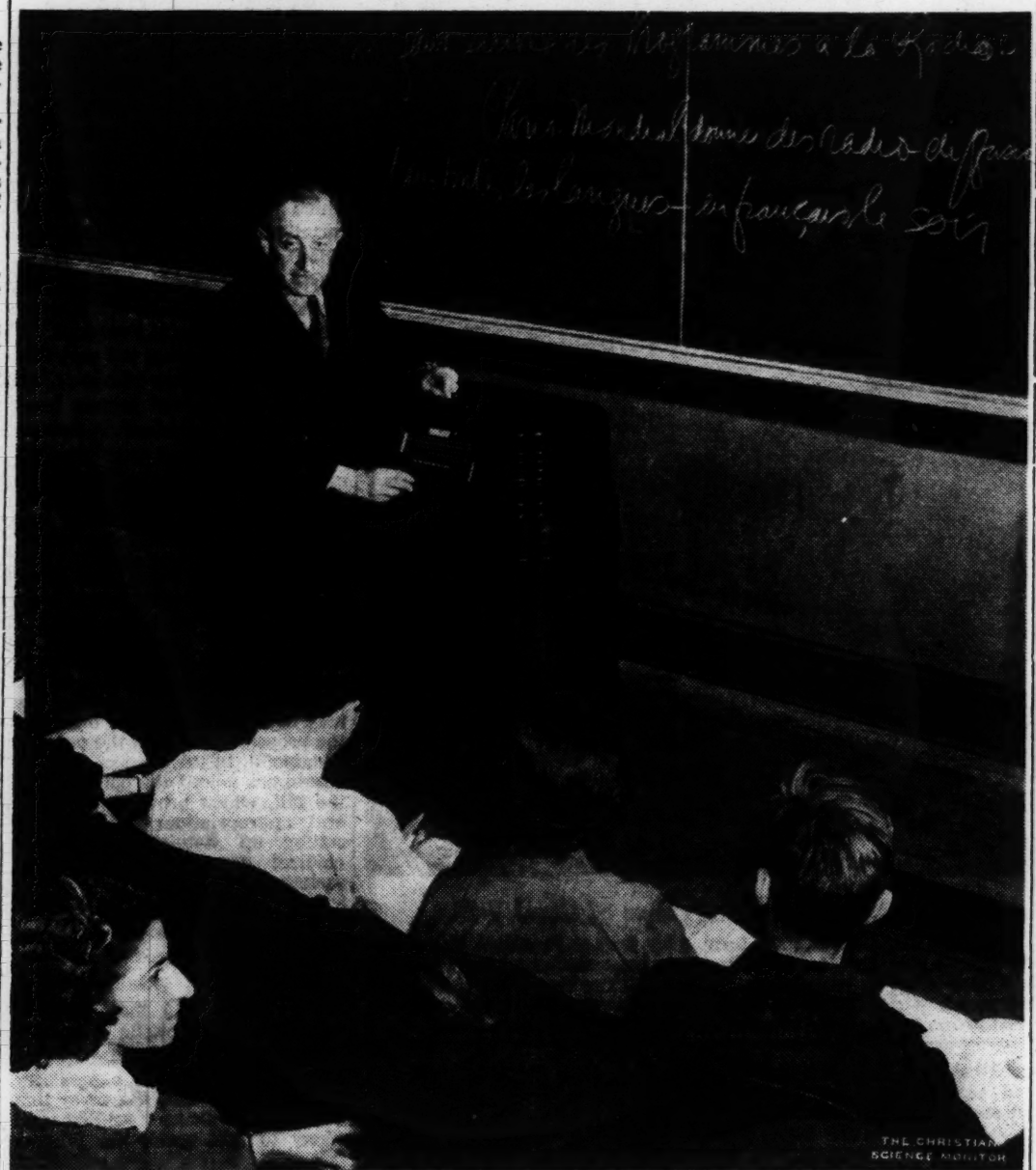
As a matter of fact, since work must go on in the office continually under the new rules, many employees must take pocket lunches to work with them.

Britain Approves Planes for Finland

LONDON — Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons on Dec. 13 that licenses had been granted a British firm to export planes to Finland "after consideration of all facts." He did not agree with a questioner that planes were "badly needed supplies at home."

The Air Ministry refrained from replying to a question whether there was "danger of getting the country involved in another war at the same time" by supplying Finland aircraft.

Parisian Accent Via Air Waves



Tom Fisdale
Prof. Henry C. Olinger
Teacher at New York University uses short-wave radio to help students of French learn correct pronunciation. He tunes in programs transmitted by "Paris-Mondial."

Red Cross Relief Work in Europe Costing \$500,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The American Red Cross has spent or is spending more than \$500,000 for the relief of persons in the European war areas.

President Roosevelt, who is President of the Red Cross, told reporters yesterday that the total included \$25,000 sent to Finland for civilian uses and \$16,000 for purchase of medicines in London for shipment to Finland.

In response to questions, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought the activity of former President Hoover in raising funds for Finnish relief was fine. He added that he understood Mr. Hoover had been co-operating with the Red Cross.

P. O. Department Asks '40 Budget Of \$816,800,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A member of the House Appropriations Committee said today that the Postoffice Department had asked for a \$22,800,000 increase in its budget for next year. He estimated it might get a \$7,000,000 increase.

The Department's request, which one member said did not include some items that would have to be provided for later, was reported as \$816,800,000.

It was said that during Committee hearings Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, was questioned at length as to why the Government should not eliminate the postal Savings System on the ground that it competes with private banks and pays higher interest than the banks.

Mr. North was quoted as saying that he did not regard the Postal Savings System as in competition with private business and that it was earning money for the Government.

Radio Hailed as Factor In Preserving World Peace

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wider appreciation of the part short-wave radio can play in drawing the world together into a peace based on enlightenment and understanding, is one result of the war in Europe. American stations radiocasting news are receiving hundreds of letters of appreciation from listeners in countries whose own news sources are under strict censorship.

The annual conference of George Washington University's International Center was told by Guy C. Hickock of the National Broadcasting Company, the other day, that: "News happens to be the one radio offering in which North America excels over all other countries. . . . A news service, swiftly delivered, objectively written and edited, accurately translated and well spoken in the language of the listeners, and done without propaganda coloring, is perhaps the most valuable offering North American short-wave stations can make to Latin America or to any other part of the world."

Dr. Lee De Forest, "father of modern radio," recently stated that he believed short-wave radio can shorten this war. "Today," he said, "sufficient millions of radio receivers are scattered throughout Europe to frustrate the aims of their censors. . . . The masses of the people are thus acquiring hourly knowledge of how the military and diplomatic battle is going."

General Electric also is introducing a new three-way portable standard receiver, which can be operated on either alternating, direct, or battery current. With batteries it weighs only 14.5 pounds.

President to Light The Nation's Tree

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Nation's Christmas tree—a 40-foot pine with glistening ornaments—will be lighted by President Roosevelt at 5:10 p. m. (EST) on Christmas Eve in Washington.

Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, chairman of the National Community Christmas Tree Committee, who will introduce the President on a half-hour radio program, predicted that "the President's talk will be of special significance this year in view of world conditions."

Meanwhile Commerce Department forestry experts estimated that Americans would spend more than \$10,000,000 for Christmas trees. Cutting the trees, however, will not deplete the forests, for most of them have to be removed anyway to prevent them from crowding out new trees.

New Handbook

The 1940 edition of The Radio Amateur's Handbook, published by the American Radio Relay League, is just out, and is more valuable than ever as it enters its seventh year. Starting at the beginning, for the benefit of newcomers in the field of amateur short-wave radio, it devotes some of its

Labor Board Dissension Shown Early in Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)
brought into the light by the dramatic presentation of the Smith Committee. Dr. Leiserson presented his side with dignity and with constant reference to the view that the two other members are fully entitled to their own views. But he did not conceal that hard-hitting arguments were made within the Board.

Questions Methods Used
On the other hand, he questioned Committee methods. By taking confidential inter-office memoranda, he asserted, the Committee was presenting only those cases where he dissented.

"You cite my dissents," he declared good-naturedly, "and from your record it looks like that's all I did. But since June 1, when I went on the Board, and up to mid-October here is my record: 'I have participated in 117 cases and of these I have dissented fully in eight cases, and partly, in four.'"

It is expected that the other two members of the Board are aching to present their side in this Crystal City case. They are understood to feel that collective bargaining, as shown by the President's report on British and Scandinavian experience, is constantly tending to larger and larger units. Furthermore, they believe they have the law on their side and Dr. Leiserson has good-naturedly agreed that he is no lawyer.

Record Shows Plain Speaking
But there the issue stands. There have been many such issues before the Board. The Leiserson memos show he charged "irregularity" in one case, asserted another was handled in "a crazy way," charged another case "smelled," and at all times in six months' connection with the Board urged a quicker decision, to speed up administration.

He tried to dismiss Nathan Witt, Board Secretary, for alleged incompetence. Until the other Board members and Mr. Witt are called only a partial picture of the situation can be given.

Another confidential memo read into the record was a report from Mr. Witt to J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, that David Dubinsky, President of the Ladies Garment Workers, had protested to him, after a decision—"this isn't what we pay our money for."

Certainly such an ambiguous phrase as this, like many others, would never have been put down in writing if there had been any idea a congressional hearing would broadcast them.

Resuming the same basic issue of representation today, the Smith Committee heard representatives of the A. F. of L. Progressive Miners, the rival of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers which is dominated by John L. Lewis, complain that the Labor Board refuses to recognize its units and discriminates against it. This is a particularly difficult matter for the Board as it directly involves C. I. O. A. F. of L. rivalry.

Joe Ozanic, President of the Progressives Group, testified that the Board has recognized 35,000 of its members for collective bargaining in Illinois, but refuses to do so for 80,000 in Kansas and other coal states. The C. I. O.-Lewis Group dominates most of these States, and the rival federation union is fighting to penetrate the field.

Mr. Ozanic gave repeated instances where Labor Board agents allegedly refused to accept charges of unfair labor practice brought against employers by the Progressives. In the Alston Coal Co. case, in Kansas, he charged, the Progressives won over a majority in a specific mine and were dismissed by management because they had left the C. I. O.

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EVERYBODY Likes Stockings for Christmas
If you want to give her a present she will simply dote on, present her with three pairs of our sheer but rugged Sarna hosiery, Spurgeonzed* for double wear. She will be delighted with the way they stand up under work-a-day strains, and she'll bless you as a connoisseur.
\$1 a pair—3 pairs \$2.85
Exclusive with Deuces
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

N. Y. Plans for Tenants Of New Housing Project
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Arrangements are being made for selection of the first tenants to move into the South Jamaica Houses, the City's latest low-cost housing project, whose first three buildings will be ready for occupancy about June 1, 1940, the New York City Housing Authority announced Dec. 12.

The entire project of 11 buildings, containing 448 apartments, is expected to be completed by July 15 of next year and when finished will occupy nine and a half acres, or approximately three city blocks. Its total cost is expected to be about \$2,500,000.
The Housing Authority is now urging prospective tenants, who must come from sub-standard dwellings and be classified as low-income earners, to make application as soon as possible.

The sensational new
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KILLING
Original Vincent
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(Second Floor, Opp. Wanamaker's)

War Has Serious Possibilities For Manchukuoan Puppet State

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Reports from Manchuria disclose serious repercussions upon the "puppet state of Manchukuo" as result of the European war.

More than any other part of Japan or Japan-occupied territory, Manchukuo had developed dependence upon Japan's axis partner Germany; and whereas Japan was thrown into consternation for political reasons when Germany's link-up with Russia and the imminence of a full-dress conflict with Britain and France became evident, Manchukuo had considerably more substantial reasons for worry over both points—the first, because Russia was left with a free hand to deal with the Far East, and the second, because of her new economic dependence upon a normally functioning Germany.

The Soviet-Japanese border

truce gave reason for confidence that there would be no more disturbance in the North for the time being, but that has done nothing to solve Manchukuo's export-import problem. In the first category, Manchukuo's major product, soy beans, have been going to Germany increasingly—at least 70 per cent have been shipped there of late. In the second, on a barter basis these beans were providing Manchuria with German machinery.

German Trade Stopped

As things now stand, Germany is not in position to get the beans and neither is she in position to furnish machinery although there are said to be many empty factories in Manchuria awaiting installation of the impatiently-awaited German equipment. Those unfamiliar with the situation jumped to the conclusion that beans could be shipped to Germany via Siberia, but they left out of account the heavy cost of rail haulage as compared with the shipments by water which war has now interrupted, as well as the fact that Russia has diverted much rolling-stock to the West.

To top everything, some friction between the Manchukuo capital of Hsinking (Changchun) and Tokyo is reported over the question of priority of imports into Japan, this evidently referring to industrial machinery needed by both Japan and Manchukuo.

Japan's Interests First

This is by no means the first time that Japanese interests have come in conflict with those of the sponsored Manchuria state. From the outset, there was a tendency for Manchuria to compete in agricultural production with Japan proper, something which could hardly please the already impoverished and debt-burdened Japanese farmer. It would appear that the result has been to force Manchuria more and more into a one-crop productivity—just as Japan will undoubtedly win out in the contest for imported industrial machinery at the present time—and therefore it is ironical to learn that Manchukuo's agricultural experts are now dismayed over the results of concentrating on the soy bean. They now urge, and are working toward, diversification of crops designed to enable the country to be self-sustaining and to afford a surplus for export. The need was seen long ago, but in normal times Japan did not encourage such a trend because of its competition with home agriculture. Now very likely there will be no opposition but it seems a poor time to be making a new start. And in the long run the old objections may be raised once more—an unfortunate and unavoidable result of Manchukuo's status as satellite of an imperialistic nation.

Lakeland Boys Learn Virtues Of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla.—This city, through its recently organized Boys' Club, is cultivating in its men of the future the necessary virtues of good citizenship. Although it has been in existence only two months, the club has been received enthusiastically. Thomas S. Goddard, Supervisor, gives this picture of the club:

It is nine o'clock at night, almost any night, and half a hundred vibrant voices are repeating together the Club Promise as the members cluster around the flag. These are the Cadets and Rangers, sharing a common pledge of good citizenship. The ages run from 8 to 15 years, and the boys are representative of all kinds of families and backgrounds.

Back of this club and its boy members is a unique purpose and program. It is an ideal brought to reality by the efforts of one young man. He is James Musso, a product of the Birmingham Boys' Club and now a successful businessman of Lakeland. Mr. Musso, realizing the latent possibilities for good in the abundant energies of Lakeland boys, went out single-handed and obtained equipment, rooms and finances to give these 240 boys a place of their own. Through the co-operation of the City, businessmen, civic clubs, WPA, recreation and NYA leadership, the present thriving club is serving boys.

The organization is conducted on a democratic basis both in its adult sponsorship and in its boy leadership. The boys have elected a Mayor and five Commissioners to represent the various districts. Committees on club house, program, membership, and planning are made up of the boy members and plan the many activities and interests.

The club has two rooms centrally situated. One room is given over to crafts of all kinds. The other is divided into two sections. One for the quieter games and reading, and the other section for the more active interests. It does manifold duty as a basketball court, indoor baseball diamond, tennis court, camp fire circle and assembly room.

A further group is the "Wahankas." This is 20 Rangers interested in the out of doors. They are developing into enthusiastic campers and are busy making the equipment necessary for their overnight camps.

Membership costs the boys only 50 cents a year. Each has opportunity for recognition through a series of achievement awards called the "Order of the Arrow." Several of the older boys have already published several issues of a mimeographed news sheet called the "Arrow."

Mr. Musso believes that privileges come only through responsibility and his sincere belief in the inherent idealism of the average boy is finding splendid expression through membership in this club.

Coalition Wartime President Is Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Arnold C. Marks, President of Bucknell University, Dec. 12 suggested that the two major principal parties agree on one 1940 presidential candidate to be picked by a "non-partisan" committee of 15. He proposed this as part of a "political" truce for the duration of the European war.

Such a man, he envisioned, as one with no political ambitions for himself and who would be willing to surround himself with advisers who may excel him in reputation and ability." He proposed a cabinet composed of such strange political bedfellows as:

President Roosevelt, former President Hoover, Alfred E. Smith, New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

U. S. Files Suit to Acquire Title to Pacific Islands

HONOLULU (AP)—Suit to acquire title to the Palmyra Islands, a small group about 850 miles southwest of the Hawaiian Islands, was filed in Federal Court here Dec. 12 through United States Attorney Ingram Steinback. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Fullard-Leo of Honolulu and seven others were named respondents. The Fullard-Leos claim ownership of 50 of the 52 islets in the Palmyra group, one of those involved in a \$13,000,000 naval base development.

No admission of private ownership was made in the suit, which set forth that title has remained with the United States Government since the annexation of Hawaii.

New Type of Bombers Developed for U. S. Army

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Company has begun cutting material for the first of "the revolutionary new medium bombers" it is building for the United States Army Air Corps. Delivery of the first plane is expected in 1940.

Known by the Army designation B-26, the ships will be bi-motored all-metal monoplanes with new improvements, never used before in a combat airplane, a company statement said.



Photo by Dan Sanborn, courtesy Lakeland Ledger

'A Good Citizen'

A new member of the Lakeland Boys' Club salutes the American flag and repeats the club's oath. The other flags represent various groups or patrols within the club.

'Santa Lucia' Heralds Yuletide In Swedish Homes of America

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (AP)

Fair-haired maidens wearing white robes and crowns of lighted candles made fairy-like appearances in many of America's Swedish homes today—heralding the advent of the Christmas season.

As dawn crept through windows, these modern "Santa Lucias" went joyously from room to room awakening sleepers in a rite almost as old as Christianity itself.

In Philadelphia, in Minnesota's twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul and in other Swedish communities the country over, the colorful ceremony ushered in a month-long observance of the Yuletide.

Climax Christmas Eve

Rich in folklore, merriment and solemnity, it will reach a climax Christmas eve.

For many Swedes in America, Christmas still retains much of the tradition brought from the Old World by Swedish settlers who began colonizing along the Delaware River some 50 years before the coming of William Penn and his followers.

Those pioneers looked upon the Yuletide as the great and colorful holiday of the year—one of the few occasions that brought a halt in their task of hewing homes in the wilderness.

For weeks before the season, the Swedish housewife put her house in order, scrubbing floors and walls of her cabin.

Day of Meditation
Christmas Day was spent in quietness and meditation. But

on the next day, the jollification began. Before roaring open fires, the old men told ancient sagas of their race, and the young folk danced and sang far into the night.

A scene of unusual Yuletide activity in Philadelphia still is Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, founded by the Swedish settlers in 1677. There the pageantry is reenacted each year—highlighted always by distribution of gifts by "Tomtegoars"—little Swedish Santa Clauses.

Census-Taking Approved For State Legislators

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—A Maryland census area manager reported Dec. 12 that U. S. Attorney General Frank Murphy had ruled the Hatch Act forbidding political activity of Federal jobholders did not bar State Legislators from Federal employment in the 1940 census.

C. S. Houck, Jr., veteran Maryland Legislator, said there was some question on his eligibility when he was first named to attend the census school in October, but that a later ruling of the Attorney General had cleared the way to his appointment and permitted him to retain his House seat.

Maryland Legislators are paid on a daily basis, and draw no salaries when the Legislature is not in session. Mr. Houck said he was informed, however, that even Legislators from states where an annual salary is paid were eligible for census work, and that at least one had attended the census school with him.

Canadian Union Seeks Bilingualism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Publication of a uniform Canadian history together with another text primarily designed to aid the development of a Pan-Canadian sentiment, are among the aims of the Pan-Canadian Union, formed recently by citizens of Montreal.

The Union, which bases its program on a hoped-for Dominion-wide membership, also proposes to apply pressure toward the maintenance of the power and prestige of the Central Democratic Government.

Bilingualism, not only in and by means of legislation, but through educational circles as well, is to be supported, and the Union will also strive to promote a free exchange of professors and teachers among the provinces.

Summer camps where Canadian children of various origins may live together two months each year, learning the languages and characteristics of one another, are also among the Union's aims.



The Gift Complete—
a matching set of exquisite lingerie in pure-dye silk satin.

Gown, 4.95
Slip, 3.75
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Open evenings until Christmas

Only Dies Herring Is Red, Consumers Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Department of Agriculture, entered the lively controversy over the Dies Committee's latest report on consumer movement, charging the Chairman's activity was in the direction of "pulling Mr. Hearst's chestnuts out of the fire."

At the same time, President Roosevelt spoke critically at his press conference on the way the one-man report by J. B. Matthews, expert of the Dies Committee, had been made public. The report charged Communist activity in the consumer movement.

Meanwhile, the Dies Committee itself was having trouble with Leon Trotsky whom it has proposed to invite from Mexico to give testimony somewhere in the United States on Communism. Difficulties are appearing in the way of Mr. Trotsky moving from one nation to another, and the question arises whether he could get back to Mexico after he had left it, particularly if he said critical things about Mexican authorities which it is understood he feels.

An Elephant on Their Hands

If he couldn't get back, the Dies Committee might find itself permanently and irreparably saddled with Mr. Trotsky, who it is believed would be the kind of a white elephant that would make even a congressional committee recoil.

Sharpest comment of the day came from Mr. Montgomery, who had been linked by Mr. Matthews with an official "attack" on advertising. The former turned directly to the case of Hearst's Good Housekeeping Magazine, cited by Mr. Matthews.

"Mr. Matthews has attempted to make the Committee and the public believe that my office investi-

gated Good Housekeeping Magazine for the purpose of official action against it," he said. "That is false. On Aug. 17 the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against the advertising practices of that magazine. No one in my organization has had any connection whatever with the preparation or prosecution of that case."

"Since Aug. 17, however, I have been aware of charges by representatives of Hearst Magazines, Inc., that the difficulties it has encountered under the law are due to me and some of the consumer organizations. Apparently Mr. Dies has lent his support to an effort to make the consumer movement a red herring to divert public interest from the specific issues in that case. The whole effect is in the direction of pulling Mr. Hearst's chestnuts out of the fire."

Will Speak for Themselves

"The consumer organizations will speak for themselves if given opportunity. Many consumer leaders and organizations have long been

critical of specific advertising practices, but do not attack advertising as a necessary business institution. Many businessmen and trade associations have done the same. Better business bureaus in many cities have long been striving to make advertising more effective by cleaning up falsehoods and deception. Are they Communists, too? I do not believe this attempt to picture the consumer movement as a threat to American institutions will get by with the people."

President Roosevelt in cryptic words that carried plain disapproval, declared that the Dies report speaks for itself. He referred to a statement by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, member of the Committee, attacking the report and declaring it was prepared and published without the knowledge of the Committee other than Mr. Dies.

No comment has come from Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, who is at home, arranging for the Trotsky visit.

Red Hats

WILL CHRISTMAS-SHOP WITH
OR FOR YOU. NO CHARGE
FOR GIFT-WRAPPING!

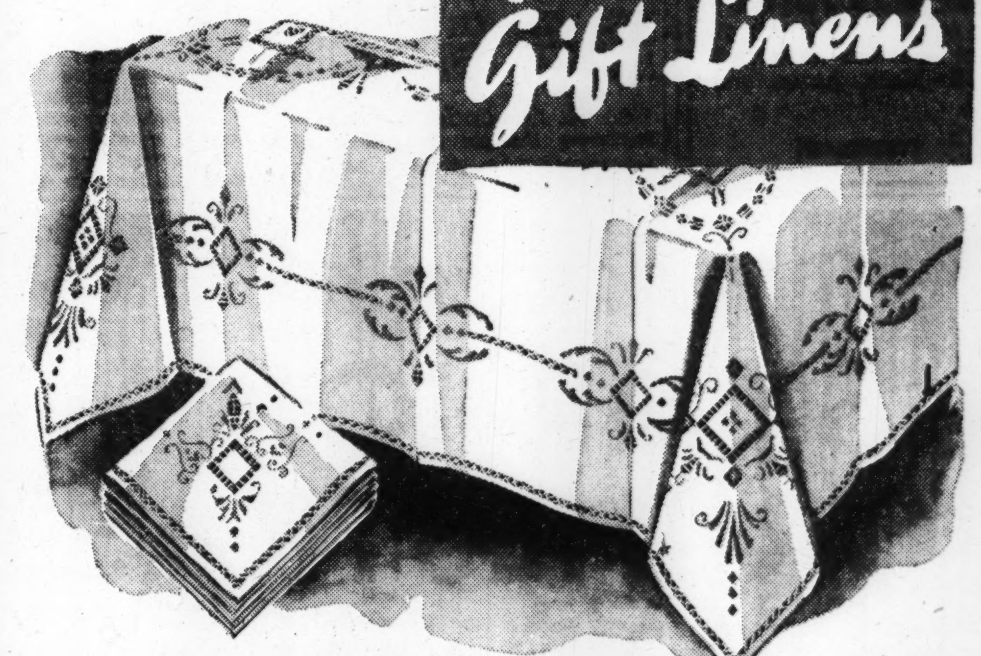
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\$14.98

For a gift of real magnificence, one that will long be treasured in the family, choose this handsome set, lavish with cutwork and exquisite embroidery! Heavy ecru linen of a fineness that deserves this beautiful handwork.



Mosaic Linen Set

Fine mosaic embroidery on ecru linen. 54x54 cloth and 6 napkins.

Luncheon Set

All-linen set in white with borders of green, blue, gold or rose. 54x54 cloth, 6 napkins.

Hand-Embroidered Set

Every stitch done by hand. Fine ecru linen 64x84-in. cloth and 8 napkins.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Christmas Cards
that linger in memory
Exclusive Gift Wrappings
Fine Writing Paper
Gifts—Novelties
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Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey
and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

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722 Church Lane, Yardon, Pa.
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**Christmas is a
real event in
these stores**
Gifts galore, toys
of all kinds; deco-
rations for home,
tree and tree
garden.
Beautiful assort-
ment of wrappings, tie ribbons,
etc.
Non-drip Candles from 6" to
18". Also Bayberry Candles.
Special attention given to
School and Church orders



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1224 CHESTNUT STREET
Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock
PHILADELPHIA

Collapse of Stalinism Awaited by Kerensky

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier who released Joseph V. Stalin from desperate straits in Siberia in 1917—and wishes he hadn't—predicted yesterday that "the invasion of Finland will advance the end of the Stalinist dictatorship."

Mr. Kerensky and Oscar Tokoi, who were the first Premiers, respectively, of Russia and Finland after the fall of the Czarist regime, were principal speakers at a mass meeting held by the Social Democratic Federation in protest against the Red invasion of Finland.

As leader of an anti-Bolshevik movement among Russian "Democrats" which has had headquarters in Paris for the past 14 years, Mr. Kerensky said in a prepared address that "the shameful, barbaric action of Stalin has aroused unjustified hostility against the Russian people abroad."

"I strongly protest against this unfair confusion of Russia and the Russian people with the Bolshevik dictatorship," he said. "For more than 22 years the people of Russia have been struggling against this dictatorship of terror without receiving even moral support from the free outside world."

"Tactics of Trojan Horse"

In an interview at a Fifth Avenue home where he is a guest, Mr. Kerensky later elaborated his prediction of Mr. Stalin's defeat by saying "The breakdown of the Popular Front in the United States, Britain, France, and Spain in the past year has forced Stalin to come out and fight in the open for a Communist dictatorship of the world."

"During the mad period of the Popular Front," he said, "my or-

ganization had tried to warn the nations that this international alliance of political parties was in reality a trap—the tactics of the Trojan horse."

Recalling that he had released Mr. Stalin with about 2,000 other political exiles in Siberia when his provisional government came to power in 1917, Mr. Kerensky said "he was known to me only by name as just one of the bolts in the revolutionary machinery in the Caucasus. But it was a general amnesty—I had to free traitors as well as the honest revolutionaries."

In his speech, Mr. Kerensky said that "if the Russian people are freed by the war that Stalin has provoked, they will consider it their duty to compensate the Finnish people for their suffering and to help also to restore a free Poland."

Basin of Honesty Needed
He said an "amicable understanding" on frontier revisions with Finland "could be achieved only with a democratic Russia which would not inspire fear and distrust."

In the interview he said he meant the restoration of "an ethnological Poland which would leave the city of Lwow and sections of Eastern Galicia that are 'purely Russian' under Russian rule."

He said Carpatho-Russia, now part of Hungary, "is a little reservation where 600,000 Russians have preserved their Orthodox religion and the purest Russian language for 1,000 years. Its restoration is historically inevitable."

He also named Bessarabia as a section to which Rumania had no rightful claim. But none of these revisions was possible, he said, until "all of Europe is free and unless there is liberty in Russia, there will be no liberty anywhere."

Briggs Urges War View Of 'What's Best for U. S.'

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator Styles Briggs (R) of New Hampshire, candidate for Republican presidential nomination, said Dec. 12 that the nation should approach the international war picture with one thought in mind—"what's best for America, its interests and security."

Senator Briggs, addressing a motor and equipment manufacturers' association dinner, declared "one can't legislate peace."

"If we have to be unneutral," he added, "let us favor those countries with philosophies similar to ours."

Choice Christmas Cards
Display to Afford Easy Selection
Other Holiday Items:

Leading makes Desk Calendars, Fountain Pens, and Diaries, Pen and Pencil School Sets, Fine Sets, Men's Writing Papers, Leather Goods, Gift Boxes.

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Stationery Printing Engraving
308 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Air War to Date: Fierce Behind-Scenes Race Shows Why Reich Hesitates and Russians Pause

By John Allan May

The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13—There may have been no naval race as a prelude to this war, but there is every indication that a fierce aerial race is now being silently contested, the result of which is expected to have an important bearing on the methods by which the war is to be fought.

It is not just an aerial race for superior numbers. That has been going on for a long time. It is a race for re-equipment in the air arms of both sides with new designs. The Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, announced Dec. 12 that Britain would shortly put into operation faster and more powerful types of aircraft than any at present seen. This is seen by strategists as an answer to recent German statements that their "air arm" is shortly to be equipped with bombers as fast as their present fighters, fighters almost as fast as present Messerschmidt world speed record-holder [489 miles an hour]. This new German Air Force, it was said, would soon end the present stalemate.

So far there is little doubt felt here that British, French, and American planes in the Allied Air Forces have the ascendancy over those now flown by the Reich—although they have not put this ascendancy to any particular use except in defense.

Wants to Be Certain

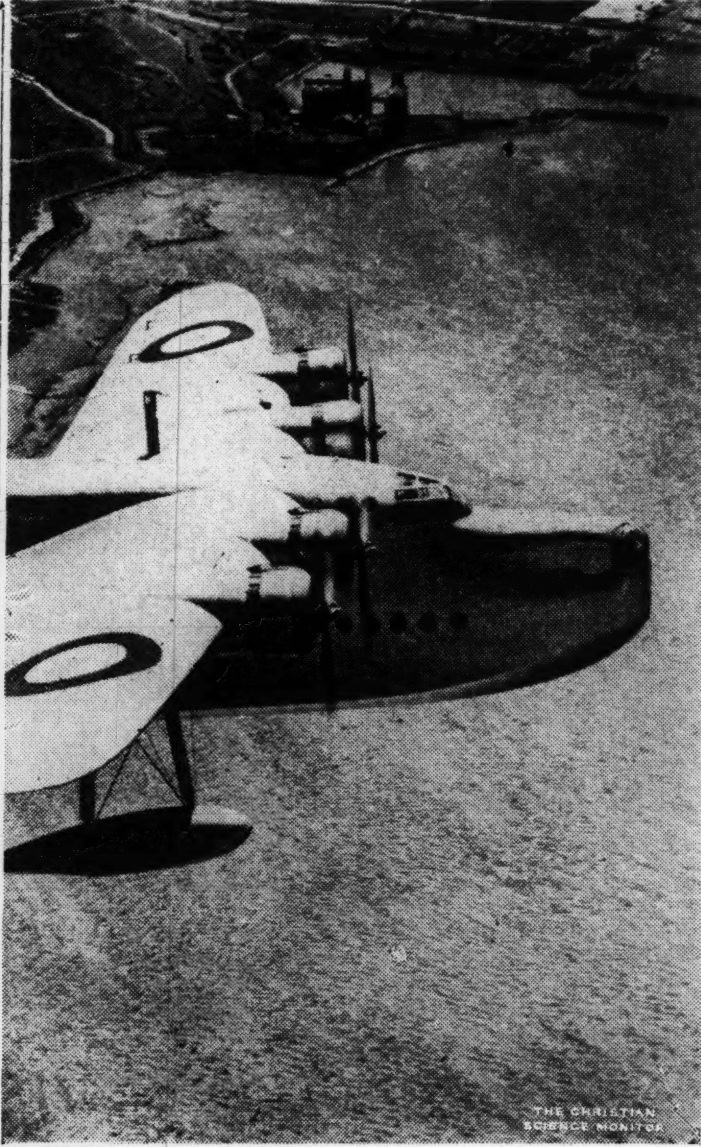
But there is also little doubt that the explanation of Germany's reluctance to employ an air attack and the Reich's supposed numerical superiority to the full probably lies in a determination not to launch an air offensive until it is assured, at least for a space of a few months, of the aerial superiority in the fullest sense. This is only possible by re-equipping the air arm before British and French air forces are further strengthened.

The feeling is growing here that the Nazis are relying on synchronized air, land and sea offensives on a large scale. To stand any chance of success, air ascendancy, if only temporary, is absolutely essential. Without it, a synchronized attack is not expected to materialize.

Materials Are Sound

It is noted that while there has been much talk of the superiority of the Spitfire Curtiss Morane to the Messerschmidt 109 fighter, Allied flyers have not yet encountered the Messerschmidt 110 which has been in production for some time. There is also much talk from Germany of a new Heinkel fighter, powered with a 2,275-horsepower Daimler-Benz motor and of a twin-motored bomber using two similar units and capable of 350 miles an hour. Even the Spitfire would not have much in hand when chasing such a bomber.

One result of the present aerial skirmishes at least has been to disprove the oft-quoted statement that Germany is using inferior materials for airplanes. The bombers brought down sufficiently intact to be studied reveal no traces of inferior metals. The Allies acknowledge this and say



Wide World
One of Great Britain's Flying Battleships

they are not making a mistake in underestimating the enemy.

There seems to be evidence, however, that British designers are ahead of Germans in one important aspect of bomber design—protective armaments. German designers do not seem to pay much attention to rear gunners—in a Dornier shot down recently it was discovered the one gunner had to operate two guns, one firing upwards, one downwards, and had continually to jump from one to the other. Experts say the difference between German and British defensive armaments is indicated by the fact that whereas in the First of April raid four German planes were shot down by the fighters, the British squadron, which recently raided Heilgoland, fought off 20 Messerschmidts, downed two, and returned intact.

The British have not always achieved such a result, but the percentage of British over-all losses through fighter attack is stated to be considerably lower than the German.

Why the Reich air force does

not pay much attention to defense on bombers is one problem puzzling observers here.

There are others: Why, when attacking in force, do German raiders break up into small formations which find a concerted attack difficult? Why are most raids conducted by small forces? Why are there no more large-scale attacks on naval harbors? Where are the long-range fighters?

The probable explanation of some of these queries appears to be that Germany is testing the quality and quantity of the opposition's defenses and that the Air Force is keeping quiet until it feels it has the measure of its opponents. If such a time comes soon the Allies can expect in the immediate future that extension of air war predicted by Sir Kingsley.

On the other hand, if the Allies maintain superiority in design and gain superiority in numbers, the extension of the war may not come from Germany at all but be on the initiative of Britain and France and at the time they decide.

Zeppelin Hung Up in Hangar

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany

(AP)—The hopes of Dr. Hugo Eckener, famed master of zeppelins, for re-establishment of regular, two-way airship service between the United States and Germany have been held up by the European war.

The "LZ 130," successor to the wrecked Hindenburg, has no place to go and no gas to go with. Besides, construction work on the "LZ 131," intended as a sister ship to the "LZ 130," has ceased.

Dr. Eckener's first great disappointment came when Harold G. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior vetoed the sale of helium gas to the Zeppelin Company. He rejected Dr. Eckener's plea that helium never could be used for military purposes and that his ships would not aid warfare.

Then valuable deposits of helium gas along the German-Netherlands frontier were reported but the war halted exploitation.

Meanwhile Dr. Eckener tried to keep his zeppelin crews in training by ordering a number of practice flights with hydrogen gas. These took place to the skipper's complete satisfaction in the autumn of 1938 and "the spring of 1939 but

now are banned by the Air Ministry.

So "the brand new 'LZ 130,' which was to be christened 'Graf Zeppelin II' remains in the vast hangar in Frankfurt-on-Main.

The failure to obtain helium gas slowed construction work on the "LZ 131." When the war came work was stopped altogether.

214 Spy Complaints Reach F. B. I. Daily

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is receiving an average of 214 complaints a day of espionage, sabotage, and violations of national defense laws.

The Bureau said in a report on its activities, however, that "the internal security of the United States is better protected than at any other period in our national existence."

Since early last summer, the report said, F. B. I. agents have been given intensive training in the handling of espionage and sabotage investigations.

"The spy problem and the crime problem are essentially the same and must be attacked on the same front," commented J. Edgar Hoover, director of F. B. I.

He noted that there were fewer cases of murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and automobile theft this year than last, although rape, larceny, and burglary increased.

Prohibition Convention Set for Chicago May 8

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Prohibition National Executive Committee announced Dec. 12 the Party's annual convention will be held in Chicago May 8, 9, and 10 to name, for the eighteenth time in the organization's 70-year history, candidates for national political offices.

Claude A. Watson, Los Angeles attorney, and Prohibitionist candidate for Vice-President in 1936, was recommended as temporary chairman and keynote speaker.

Unsuccessful convention bids were made by St. Louis, Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio.

Los Angeles Still Cleans

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Pin marble games are the latest casualties in Los Angeles' cleanup drive. Residents outlawed the machines 161,264 to 112,709 in a special election.

Reds Mass Troops; Finns Repel Drive

HELINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 13 (AP)—Finland prepared for a renewed thrust of perhaps 1,500,000 first-line soldiers and 1,000 planes of the Red Army on the Karelian Isthmus front, following Finnish reports yesterday that a large-scale Red offensive on that front had been smashed.

Word of the imminent broadening of the Red campaign attributed to the Finnish Telegraphic Agency, followed closely upon a Finnish communiqué yesterday reporting that Finnish troops and planes had wiped out "three enemy battalions."

The Russians were repulsed with "tremendous losses," in hard fighting on a 200-mile front from the Karelian Isthmus to Tolva-jarvi, about 75 miles north of Lake Ladoga, the Finns said.

[Reports from Leningrad said a steady stream of Red Army casualties arriving there had necessitated the requisitioning of churches to supplement overflowing hospitals.]

The Finnish military communiqué indicated yesterday's fighting was some of the most severe since the war started. "The enemy launched a powerful attack today along several sectors of the Karelian Isthmus," the communiqué reported.

[A Red Army communiqué said the invaders pushed forward "in all directions" during the day and occupied two villages and the railroad station of a third.]

The deepest thrust was reported in central Finland where the Russians took the town of Markajärvi, 45 miles from the frontier. Markajärvi is seven miles southwest of Salla, occupa-

tion of which the high command announced previously.

On the Petrozavodsk front, the Army announced occupation of Huntilla (Huunnukka) on the north bank of Lake Ladoga, and the station at Kopinoja (Koipinoja), on the Pitkaranta-Serdobol railway. Huntilla is about 30 miles from the Soviet border and Kopinoja about 25 miles.]

Severe fighting occurred also at the eastern front, particularly at Tolva-jarvi, and cost the Russians a severe defeat. Three enemy battalions were destroyed. We captured 27 machine guns, 25 express rifles, 13 machine pistols and other materials and in addition destroyed several tanks."

[In Stockholm, half a million troops of the Ninth Soviet Russian Army were reported concentrating their attack on the Tornio-Rovaniemi railway just north of the Arctic Circle yesterday and endangering Finnish communications.]

The communiqué concluded by reporting that the comparatively small Finnish Air Force which recently had been supplemented by Italian and British planes bombed and machine-gunned Russian troops.

Despite favorable flying weather, Helsingfors was not bombed. Finnish military authorities said the reason was the effectiveness of anti-aircraft defenses. They asserted that within the past week numerous enemy planes have been driven off by batteries on islands in the Gulf of Finland.

In their haste to escape, the Finns said, some Soviet planes dropped their bombs harmlessly into the sea.

Another Reich White Book Blames Britain for the War

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, in a second white book on war causes, yesterday accused Great Britain of being "exclusively responsible for the war by which she desires to destroy Germany."

The Foreign Minister's statement was included in an introduction to a lengthy document which covered European diplomacy from the Versailles Peace Conference that ended the World War to the outbreak of the war of 1939.

Herr von Ribbentrop shattered any notion that peace might be near by asserting that the German people would not lay down their arms until their objective is reached, that is, "the military destruction of the enemy and the making secure against every future threat of the vital living space which belongs to the German people."

Nazi commentators said the 344-page book fixed the war's origin in the Versailles Treaty which gave "2,100,000 Germans to Poland." A memorandum from Mr. David Lloyd George, British World War Premier, to the Versailles Conference was cited as warning what would happen.

Mr. Lloyd George was quoted in the white book as asserting that "the proposal of the Polish Commission to include 2,100,000 Germans under the people of another religion who never in their history have shown ability for stable self-government must in my judgment sooner or later lead to a new Eastern European war."

The book contained 482 documents, some of them previously unpublished, and was intended as a reply to Britain's blue book issued at the beginning of the conflict on diplomatic exchanges leading up to the war.

The German book followed a shorter one published in September.

How a Pole Escaped the Nazis

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—An erstwhile Polish diplomat who was believed to have been killed three months ago appeared mysteriously in New York yesterday with an amazing story of his adventures.

Fleeing from beleaguered Warsaw, he nearly was buried alive in an aerial bombing, fought with two Polish regiments, was captured by Russians and talked his way out, was captured twice by Germans and escaped both times.

The man is Edward Kulikovsky, press liaison man in the Warsaw Foreign Office before the war started. He formerly was Polish Consul General in Chicago and First Secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Kulikovsky arrived in New York in the Italian liner Vulcania from Naples on Dec. 6.

He would not say whether Foreign Office officials out of Warsaw Sept. 6 was bombed six times in four hours. Some reports mentioned Mr. Kulikovsky as a victim.

Instead, he related, he was buried in bricks and debris while dashing for a bomb-shelter, and saw the train pull out without him.

"At that time, I was young in war and ashamed to yell," he said. He walked two days, finally found a Polish Army unit and helped its members throw lighted cans of gasoline at German tanks.

He was separated from the battalion in a forest and pedaled on a bicycle until he found another Polish "regiment"—60 men.

"Danger is nothing," he said, "compared with the feeling of being alone."

Still in civilian clothes, he was captured near the Rumanian frontier by Russians. He told them he was "just a clerk." What did his father do? "He was just a clerk, too"—so they let him go.

He found a horse and started riding toward Warsaw, through

broken, haggard ranks of Russian troops. Outside Warsaw, Germans captured him, and with 4,000 other Poles he spent two days in a shelterless camp in pouring rain.

Then, with two other men, he risked a bullet, ducked through the barbed wire, escaped into Warsaw, found his own way, became a taxi driver and escaped smuggling food from the country into the city.

On Nov. 19, the Germans caught up with him, pressed him into labor service, but he escaped again.

New White Paper

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that a white paper will be issued outlining the negotiations with Soviet Russia earlier this year, in which Britain and France tried unsuccessfully to bring Russia into a front against Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain said Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, was having the paper prepared.

In a reply to a question the Prime Minister said he would consider steps to see that the white paper is distributed widely to neutral nations.

Nazi Goods Seized

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The British Contraband Control today announced that 7,000 tons of goods suspected of being destined for Germany were intercepted by the British in the week ending Dec. 9.

Sixty-one neutral ships, including 10 American craft, were being held in contraband bases yesterday.

A total of 483,500 tons of goods has been detained in the first 14 weeks of the war.

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Commons in Secret To Hear War Secrets

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The much-heralded secret session of the House of Commons today to discuss Britain's war supplies is being held in an atmosphere charged with the grimness of modern war yet strangely reminiscent of the archaic procedure of bygone days. Elaborate measures have been taken to ensure that no unauthorized persons are hiding under the benches or lurking on the premises. The traditional motion that "strangers do withdraw" was preliminary. Even the attendants who stoke the open fires in the lobbies were excluded, the fire-keeping being left to assistant sergeants-at-arms.

New Sound-Proof Doors

Behind newly installed sound-proof doors the M. P.'s will get down to the business of securing evidence from the Government of the adequacy of the supply of shells, guns, tanks, airplanes, and ships. Doubtless during the 7½-hour debate some members' thoughts will wander to the ancient penalties which the bewigged Speaker could still impose for divulgence of information received at a secret session. For instance, confinement to the Clock Tower beneath Big Ben.

In the course of the World War, the Commons had seven days of secret debates, but the present Government only agreed somewhat reluctantly to the revival of this practice after strong pressure from the Opposition and some Government supporters.

Extensive divulgence to Commons of the secrets of Britain's war effort is a less likely outcome today than that the Government's critics will make full use of the opportunity for more outspoken comment than has been made in public debate. The Labor leaders, Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, are leading with charges of munition shortcomings, and Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Premier, is expected to back a plea for a bigger supply drive with the vast experience he gained in remedying the shell shortage of the World War. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, and Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of Air, are shouldering the responsibility of the Government's reply. Despite the absence of the public and the press from the Commons

today, all available space is taken up by the Lords, who are permitted by ancient precedent to attend a secret session and who, if all chose to turn up, would number about 800. Indeed, such enthusiasm did their Lordships show in advance to utilize their right that the Earl of Glasgow deemed it wise in the House of Lords Dec. 12 to warn fellow Peers against undue "scrum" in securing places in Commons. He regretfully recalled a previous occasion when the "rush of Peers" had resulted in injuries, and added the hope that "your Lordships will manage to conduct yourselves with that decorum which is traditional."

Lords Enthusiastic

The Lords have shown exceptional interest in the secret session, staging a full debate on this question in their own House. A large majority of them considered the advantages of a secret session outweighed the disadvantages. The strongest argument in favor was that many Peers and M. P.'s have to curb their constructive criticism in wartime lest some of their remarks be misused by the enemy or interpreted as a sign of disunity. Lord Crewe regretted that the adjective, secret, gave the wrong impression of a sort of Bluebeard's chamber to what was really only an unreported session. Lord Astor approved such a session if only as an opportunity for general off-the-record blowing off of steam.

Commons to Decide

The Commons is not so unanimous on the value of secret debates, and on the success or otherwise of this session continuance or not of the practice is expected to be based. Another topic which has been urged for secret debate is war and peace aims.

As to the likelihood of secrets being divulged by the M. P.'s or Peers, those with the experience of previous secret sessions are somewhat divided on whether there has been a "terrific buzz of rumors" or whether information has been generally well guarded. On the whole, the latter view probably predominates.

One precaution, already taken, is the order-in-council prohibiting any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular, or other publication, or in any public speech from publishing any report of the proceedings of the secret session except such description as officially communicated.

Air 'Security Patrol' Aids British War on Sea Mines

LONDON, Dec. 13 (P).—The British Air Force tried out a new method of combating the German mine menace today.

The Air Ministry announced aerial "security patrols" had been

maintained throughout the night over mine-laying and aircraft bases in Helgoland Bight.

Aside from a brief communiqué reporting that the patrols were "continuously maintained," the Ministry declined to supply details.

[Helgoland, an island in the North Sea, lies 45 miles northwest of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser Rivers. It and its light, or bay, are an important link in Germany's naval defense.]

Bremen Radio Silent

British radio listeners saw in the Air Ministry communiqué a possible explanation for sudden cessation of broadcasting by Bremen and Hamburg radio stations last night.

They faded out during programs of English news bulletins and remained silent until early this morning.

[Planes could orient themselves by picking up a radio station's broadcasts.]

Aviation sources said the British planes acted as "watchdogs" to prevent German mine-laying planes from taking off, the idea being to nip mine-laying at the source.

The Air Ministry used the expression "security patrol" for the first time.

A Continuous Patrol

Its reference to a continuous patrol was interpreted as meaning that planes were sent over in waves, so that some always were on guard.

Meanwhile the British 496-ton collier Marwick Head was blown up by a mine off the East Coast, it was disclosed today when five survivors were landed. Six of the crew were missing.

Another victim of the sea warfare was the 4,500-ton British steamer King Egbert, which sank in the North Sea after an explosion.

All but one of the 33 persons aboard were rescued. The 2,653-ton Danish steamer Cimbrja was reported aground on the rocks of Eastern Scotland.

Bremen's Escort

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (P).—The German High Command reported today that British airplanes hunting for the liner Bremen had been forced to turn back before reaching the German coast.

A high command communiqué last night said, "the fast liner Bremen arrived home tonight from overseas. The Navy Department had taken measures to bring the ship home safely. Among them, airplanes were detailed to give the ship the necessary protection."

[The British Air Ministry reported in London that Royal Air Force planes had maintained a continuous patrol over German mine-laying and aircraft bases in Helgoland bight.]

Poland's Premier and Eden Talk It Over



© Keystone

Anthony Eden

Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski

British Secretary for Dominions and Poland's Premier and Minister of War and Justice had an opportunity to discuss problems affecting their countries in the war at a recent luncheon in London.

Polish Refugees Try to Salvage Hope

BUDAPEST (P).—Eighty thousand Poles—soldiers without an army, mothers without a family, children without a home—are trying to salvage something out of the wreckage today in Hungary and Rumania.

Of the flood of refugees which swept toward friendly frontiers in the black month of September, these 80,000 are the ones who got across.

In the uncertain days of Poland's final collapse, it was believed the men, women and children streaming over the Carpathians into Hungary or trudging across the Bukovina Plain into Rumania would total 150,000, at least.

But census-taking since then has shown that little more than half the expected number actually found succor before the German and Russian armies of occupation made contact, thereby cutting off the Polish avenue of flight.

50,000 in Hungary

Hungary received upwards of 50,000, Rumania 30,000, of these victims of war. "Upwards" best describes the number, because the most authoritative relief officials estimate, perhaps, 10,000 Poles, chiefly army officers, have by now left the two countries in an effort to reach France and join the Polish divisions being organized there.

The 80,000 remaining have less and less hope of ever seeing France.

According to latest reports, Rumania is caring for 6,000 officers and 14,000 men of the former Polish Army, and 10,000 civilians. In Hungary, the figures are 6,000 officers, 34,000 men and 10,000 civilians.

Neither Rumania nor Hungary, already burdened with tremendous increases in the cost of national defense, was in a financial position for easily coping with the Polish refugee problem.

Financial Problems

One solution advanced by Rumania was to seize part of the Polish national gold reserve as it was being transported through the country, presumably destined for a vault in France. Rumanian Governmental authorities took possession of the gold and it was announced it would be used to meet some of the expenses of the refugees.

As token of their good faith, Rumanians point out that a rate of exchange was established whereby Poles received 20 lei for each zloty they wished to cash. Thus the refugees found their Polish currency worth practically the same as it was before the war started.

Hungary, with nearly double the number of Poles that are in Rumania, kept true to its historic friendship with Poland in generous

fashion. It had no Polish gold. Nor did foreign relief agencies come forward quickly with aid, as they had in Rumania. But the Poles found Hungary open-hearted and kind.

Temporary camps were set up for the thousands of Polish common soldiers, where they were given food and lodging and 20 filler (4 cents) a day. A man. Officers were billeted in various villages and began receiving daily spending money from the Hungarian Government at a rate ranging from 2 penga (40 cents) for lieutenants to 12 penga (\$2.40) for the highest ranks.

Shelters Provided

Old castles, village meeting houses, in fact almost every vacant structure with a roof, were fixed up—at the Hungarian Government's expense—to provide shelter for Polish women and children.

Now it may be said that no Polish refugee is going hungry in Rumania or Hungary. Somewhere, he has a place to sleep, though it may be no more than a straw-filled tick on a board floor in a windowless shack.

Clothing is another matter. Many Poles, children and soldiers alike, have worn out their shoes. Many have no coats. The beginning of a severe winter is even now causing suffering among them.

Yet there is a promise that eventually such needs will be filled. An American Red Cross representative has toured the camps in Rumania and Hungary and shipments of clothing are reported to have been ordered from the United States. The Society of Friends Council, a Quaker relief organization of England which was active behind the lines in the Spanish Civil War, has come forward with cash donations.

It will take time, however, before all the Poles are adequately housed and clothed. Hungary, which has a million or more landless peasants of its own to care for, is particularly hard pressed, though its generosity is unstinted.

Gratitude Expressed

Visiting the refugees, you are told how very much they appreciate the way that neighboring peoples have tried to help them. It is sincere gratitude. But the war has done things to these refugees that can never be helped.

You see heartbreak and despair, homesickness and grief, mirrored in the bearded face of an Upper Silesian peasant who still wears his tattered army uniform; you see the same things in the cultured face of a Lwow engineer, who once had a bright career; you see them in the mother from Krakow, who lost her baby on the road from war; you see them in a brave little

Boy Scout of 12, whose father, a lieutenant, was reported missing at the front, and who buried his mother on a slope of the bitter Carpathians.

The young are the best off. They cannot imagine a world in which there is no future for them.

But the men and the women, for the most part, look forward—to little. They have seen their beloved Poland vanish as if it were a mirage. They have seen the fruits of their labors destroyed overnight.

One desire still impels many of the men—to get to France and fight once more. Yet, here again, there is crushing disappointment. The way to France, through Yugoslavia, was barricaded in October—some say as a result of German diplomatic pressure.

Garden of Orchids

Set Up at Orlando

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ORLANDO, Fla.—"When Orchids Bloom in the Moonlight" becomes more than a song title to Florida tourists, on the occasion of the Theodore L. Mead Association opening its orchid garden to the public.

Orchids of all sizes, shapes, and varieties will be on display in their natural setting, planted around a lake in a 55-acre memorial park which the Association has been building for three years.

Monetary Pact Draws Allies Closer

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Anglo-French monetary accord announced here last night, providing for such important measures of co-operation as the pegging of the pound and franc exchange rate at the present value, the decision to abstain from imposing new restrictions on each other's imports, and the agreement to conclude no foreign loans without mutual agreement, is an outstanding personal triumph for Finance Minister Paul Reynaud of France.

Not only did M. Reynaud carry on the complicated negotiations preceding the conclusion of this accord and the earlier agreements to pool the natural resources of the two Empires and establish co-ordinated purchasing agencies, but the technical maintenance of parity of the two currencies would have been much more difficult without M. Reynaud's work during the last year.

Praise for Reynaud

As the well-known French financial expert, Frederic Jenny, comments today, "M. Reynaud's financial achievements during the months preceding the war enables him to negotiate with his British colleague on the basis of complete equality, which would scarcely have been possible with weakened exchange or damaged credit. This accord for France is one of the most precious fruits of the financial effort of last year. Rendered possible by this effort, it brings equal benefit to the two Allied countries. It will not be the least factor in our common victory."

Satisfaction is expressed here that England has agreed to bear a somewhat larger share of the expenses incurred in the common cause, including the maintenance of the Polish Army. England has consented to pay three-fifths of such expenses. This agreement is supposedly based on an expert analysis of the national wealth of the two countries.

The general impression in French financial circles is that this financial accord affords new proof that the two countries have learned very early in this war the advantages of the closest economic as well as military co-operation.

Such economic and financial co-operation is considered still more necessary because there is no indication that England and France will have access to the American capital market. They are thus thrown on their own resources, which must be carefully husbanded.

What Accord Means

The present accord means that neither country is obliged to weaken its own financial reserves for the support of the other since the considerable quantities of francs which England will need to meet the expenses of its growing expeditionary force, and the pounds which France will need for the purchase of raw materials in the British Empire will be freely exchanged without gold shipments.

Neither country will therefore find its gold reserves diminished as the result of purchases from the other regardless of how the temporary balance of trade and payments may stand.

Internationally minded circles here see in the far-reaching Anglo-

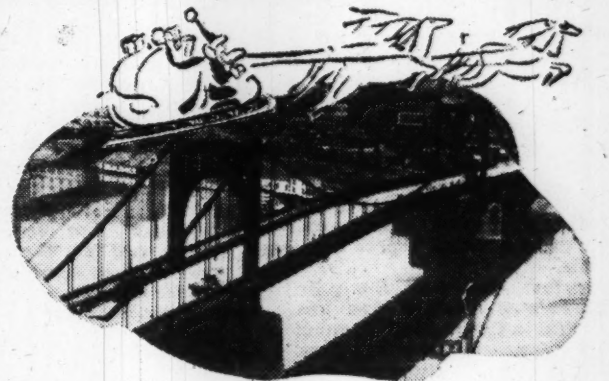
French financial and economic accords the possible framework of a post-war economic order where trade will flow more freely without so many vexatious restrictions. The immediate purpose of the accords, however, is the promotion of victory in the war, without which, according to the general opinion here, no international political, economic, or other form of co-operation is conceivable.

Details: Financial Page

Curb on Prices

PARIS, Dec. 13 (P).—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud opened general discussion of France's first wartime budget in the Chamber of Deputies today with a pledge that the Government will not permit price increases, manipulation of foreign exchange or currency inflation during the war.

He declared that France was in a stronger economic position now than when war started three months ago.



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Charlotte Sturgess in Boston Debut—Varied List of Films Due

California Dancer Soloist On Hans Wiener's Program

By Margaret Lloyd

What John Martin likes to call the "expressional" dance was well illustrated in Charlotte Sturgess' two appearances on Hans Wiener's program in Jordan Hall last evening.

Miss Sturgess, Californian, has trained and toured with Hanya Holm, and though she has been seen in Boston as a member of Miss Holm's group, her solos of last evening brought her individual abilities before the Boston public for the first time.

One felt in her performance not only the finish and authority of her professional background, the sense of space as an almost tangible factor in composition, which is the mark of her teacher's work, but also something of her own expressed in the quality of movement, independent of extraneous features or ornamental added attractions.

In the "Dances to Russian Songs—Captivity, Isolation, Sentence, and Escape," the costume was simple, the body covered. The eloquence was in the movement. Drama was there, without miming. The phrasing was suspenseful, fluid, the emotional impact inescapable.

Her first solo, from the suite "The Painted Desert," was less successful in the opening "Evening Song," though here too the slow, sustained movement was self-contained. The "Dance of the Sacred Birds," rather more elaborately dressed, was rhythmically interesting.

Quite in contrast to the entirely separate performance of Miss Sturgess was Hans Wiener's contribution to the program. In popularizing the dance, in taking it into the province of theater, he verges nearer vaudeville than the legitimate stage when he presents a comedy skit such as his tabloid version of Carmen from the suite, "Opera Season."

Of better stuff was the new "Life Mask," using the tragic and comic masks in an odd interweaving of moods, and the duos with Erika Thimey, "Counter-Currents" and "Unison," the one a pitting of design against design, the other a matter of pattern exclusively.

Mr. Wiener's art is essentially the art of entertainment. The gay, the grotesque, the stylized national, or folk-flavored dance, seems to be his medium. Thus, what deep meaningfulness in "Dance for a Past" may have been intended, eluded him, and so was not communicated to his audience. Miss Thimey is a well-equipped

partner for him, and the opening "Festive Waltz," the bizarre "Dance of Magic," the "Peasant Dance," and the "Velasquerias" are well within their scope. The "Velasquerias" handsomely costumed, missed the propulsion of orchestral accompaniment which set it off more advantageously at the Pops concerts last spring.

Miss Thimey's amusing solo, "Peculiar Creature," to percussion accompaniment, had rhythmic variety. But she also became lost in attempted profundity. Her Bach "Chorale" was without evocative power.

Considering the program as a dance show (apart from the substantial content furnished by Miss Sturgess), the costumes were pleasingly decorative, the dancers knew their lines, so to speak, and it was sufficiently well staged and animated to be worthy, in this dance-starved city, of a larger attendance than it received.

Ruth Culbertson played the piano accompaniments, Adele Hooper, Peggy Bonschur, and Maurice Alpert, the percussion. Miss Thimey and Mr. Wiener also used percussion in some of their dances. Mr. Wiener is credited with the accompaniment for "Unison" and in the "Dance of Magic," a drum-like instrument that looked like the huehuetli he brought from Mexico served at once as a property and a source of sound effects.

Jooss Ballet Novelties

The Jooss Ballet, which comes to Jordan Hall for two performances on Jan. 13, will feature at least two new ballets. "Chronica" is a dance drama in three acts depicting the struggle between love and political ambition. The music is by Berthold Goldschmidt and the costumes by Dimitri Bouchene. "Spring Tale" is a romantic fairy tale in four parts, music by F. A. Cohen and costumes by Hein Heckroth.

Monday-Tuesday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the third pair of concerts of the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series of concerts in Symphony Hall on Jan. 1 and 2. The soloist will be Jesús María Sanromá, who will appear in the Piano Capriccio of Stravinsky. Serge Koussevitzky will open this program with the First Symphony of Beethoven in C major, and close it with César Franck's Symphony in D minor.



Carmelita Maracci

Latest addition to the list of artists appearing in Frances Hawkins' Dance Festival, Dec. 26 through 31, at the St. James Theater, New York. With a group of assistants, she will give a matinee performance on Dec. 31. She is also scheduled to appear in the Students Dance Recital series at the Washington Irving High School on Jan. 6; in the Sunday afternoon recital series at the Y. M. H. A. on Jan. 14; and at the McMillin Theater, Columbia University, later in the month.

New Yorker Drawings Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

At The Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, there are on view original covers and spot drawings made for the weekly magazine, the New Yorker. While most of the pictures are familiar to us in reproduction as we see them at newsstands, we have an opportunity here to see how carefully they are made, and incidentally how much is lost in the mechanical process of photographic reproduction.

In modern times we classify workmanship of painters and draftsmen in an arbitrary way. We talk about "commercial art" and "studio art" as though one were more important than the other. While one group receives honors and distinctions, another is consigned to anonymity. But the fact is being brought home in recent years that some of our best graphic artists are working not in ivory towers but in offices, putting out material which is salable to merchants and acceptable to a fussy clientele.

The studio artist is a law unto himself. He paints what he pleases. The artist in employ of a magazine or newspaper must be facile, observant, witty. What the designers of the New Yorker covers have found in the daily scene of New York and put into neat and telling pictures is a world we know, but which is not so familiar. He has just begun to unfold for most American studio artists. The magazine picture does help to sell the issue; it discloses a certain quality in the atmosphere, an odd trait which characterizes the field of interest of the magazine. The artist discovers Gotham in some oddity encountered on a side street. Like Daumier he sees more drama on the side of the footlights, and he focuses the spotlight thereon.

The pictures are crammed full of that indefinable substance known as social content. The topography of New York City ingeniously portrayed in varied perspectives is but the background of action, thought, sentiment. Amidst the great slabs of masonry, amidst a few carefully nurtured trees are to be found human beings who strive and hope and act—with some amusing twist that has caught the fancy of the designer.

Here is a seed store bustling as it attends to trade; here is the Fulton Fish Market full of wares and patrons; here is Pan nestling in a tree near a streamlined apartment house. It is the savor of New York that is imparted, whether it is implied in the compact aromatic merchandise of a delicatessen shop, or among the fragrant trees of Gramercy Park on a spring afternoon.

What makes the designs for covers so interesting is their variety. No two pairs of eyes see the city in the same way; no two wits poke fun at the same frailties. In the mood of fun the artists show New York in many moods. Studio artists have less range and flexibility than their brethren of the brauchgraphisch school.

Ross Gallery

A group of Rhode Island artists is exhibiting at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. Some of the contributors are on the faculty of the Rhode Island School of Design. While we might wish for better examples of the work of certain contributors, we are glad to see the work from a neighboring State.

Even a handful of pictures can show the tendencies of artists in a community. There are painters like G. A. Hays who work with a heavy impasto for the atmospheric texture for which the Impressionists strove. The Hays canvases show an unmistakable sentiment about pastoral life which was inherited from Americans with Barbizon leanings. The landscapes of John R. Frazier aim for a more

'Generals Without Buttons,' 'Destry Rides Again' Opening

With Christmas just around the corner, the coming week might be expected to be quiet in the movie houses. But a surprising number of new films will open in Boston during the next few days. Indeed, the only holdover in the first-run houses is the double bill at the Metropolitan—Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," and Jane Wyman and Dick Foran in "Private Detective." The second week for the program begins Thursday.

At the Keith Memorial there will be a new program beginning with preview showings this evening of Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again," and Constance Moore in "Laugh It Off." To round out the bill there will be a Warner featurette in Technicolor, "The Bill of Rights."

Miss Dietrich has the role of a frontier entertainer, and, according to advance information, her assignment includes participation in a fist fight with Una Merkel. James Stewart is the sheriff who brings law and order to the town. Brian Donlevy is the leader of the gang with which the sheriff comes to grips. Among those in the cast are Mischa Auer, Charles Winninger, Irene Hervey, Una Merkel, Allen Jenkins, Warren Hymer, Samuel S. Hinds and Billy Gilbert.

"Laugh It Off" has a story about veteran entertainers who return to Broadway and find new success in a night club revue. Beside Constance Moore, the players are Marjorie Rameau, Hedda Hopper, Cecil Cunningham, and Janet Beecher.

'Generals' and 'Buttons'

At the Fine Arts starting today the film will be the French "Generals Without Buttons" or "La Guerre des Boutons." The film is an adaptation of a novel in which the chief characters are children from two adjacent French villages. The story is concerned with a feud between the two villages. When one wants rain for its cabbages, the other wants sun to ripen its grapes. The youngsters take a hand in the struggle by snipping the buttons from the clothing of the opposing villagers.

'Eternally Yours'

A new double bill is in prospect at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday, with "Eternally Yours" heading the program, and with "Blondie Brings Up Baby" as the second feature. "Eternally Yours" has Loretta Young and David Niven in the leading roles of a yarn about a stage magician, the socially prominent young woman whom he marries, and the domestic difficulties which follow. Tay Garnett directed, and the players include Hugh Herbert, Billie Burke, C. Aubrey Smith, Virginia Field, Broderick Crawford, Raymond Walburn, and ZaSu Pitts. "Blondie Brings Up Baby" has Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms in another of the series of comic strip adventures.

'Return of Dr. X'

What is described as a "horror-thriller" is coming to the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday, under the title of "The Return of Dr. X." The cast includes Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Humphrey Bogart, John Littel, and Lya Lys. The second film on the bill, "The Liano Kid," is based on a story by O. Henry about a young bandit who doubles for the long lost son of a rich Mexican family. Tito Guizar in the title role sings several songs.

At Trans-Lux

The double bill at the Trans-Lux starting Friday will be "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane, and "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix, and Brenda Joyce. Among the others in the

cast of "Dust Be My Destiny" are Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Billy Halop, Bobby Jordan, Henry Armetta, John Littel, Charles Grapevin and Stanley Ridges. For "Here I Am a Stranger" the cast lists Roland Young, Gladys George, Katherine Aldridge, Russell Gleason, and George Zucco.

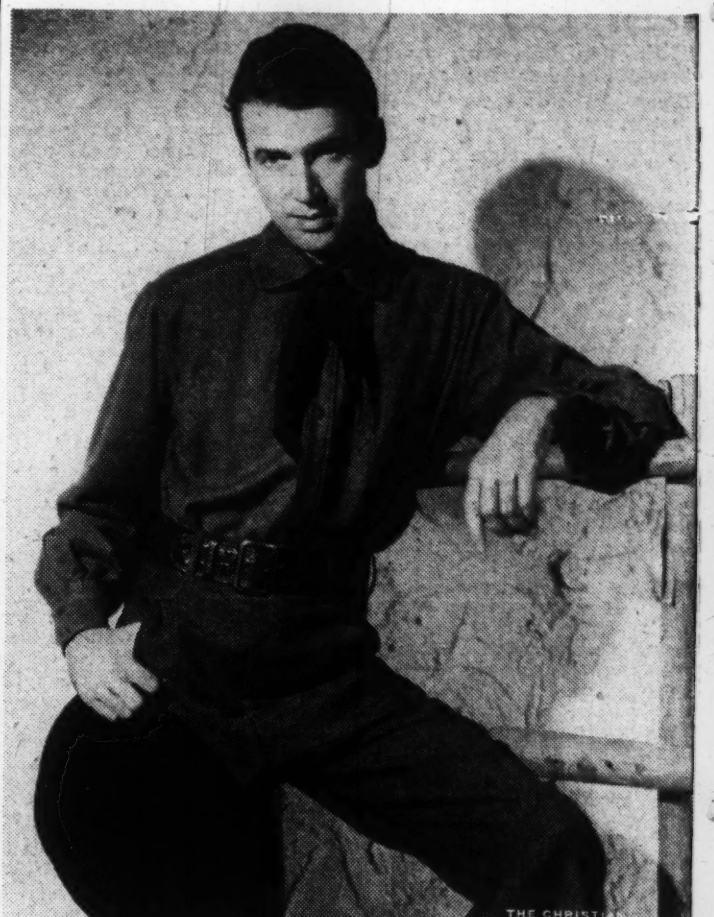
Vaudeville and Films

The vaudeville bill at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday will be headed by Senator Murphy, political humorist, and the Eton Boys, radio quartet. Other acts will include Frank and Jean Hubert as a pair of inebriates, the Honey Family sextette of three brothers and three sisters with dances and acrobatics; and Catherine Westfield and her marionettes.

On the screen the program will include "If I Had a Million," with Charles Laughton; Gary Cooper, and W. C. Fields; "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger.

At the Exeter

The program at the Exeter continuing through today will be "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman; and "The Saint in London," with George Sanders. From Thursday through the rest of the week, the films will be "Stolen Life," with Elisabeth Bergner, and "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean.



James Stewart

In "Destry Rides Again" to be seen in preview at the Keith Memorial tonight

Drama Workshop Plans Announced

The New School for Social Research announces plans for a Dramatic Workshop under the direction of Erwin Piscator, producer and director from Central Europe. The first term will begin on Jan. 15, according to Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School. Mr. Piscator will have the collaboration of many figures in the contemporary theatrical and music worlds, including Stella Adler, Brooks Atkinson, Bertram Bloch, Barrett H. Clarke, Hans Eisler, John Gassner, Theresa Helburn, Erich Leinsdorf, and Louis Weitzenkorn, who will conduct courses. Through the courtesy of S. N. Behrman, Harold Clurman, Miss Helburn, George S. Kaufman, Gilbert Miller, Elmer Rice, and Robert Sherwood, students will have contact with current Broadway productions in rehearsal. Guest speakers will include persons active in the theater throughout the country.

Classes, lectures, seminars, musical and dramatic productions will be held in the quarters of the New School, 66 West Twelfth Street, New York City, where a stage and auditorium are available.

Barrett H. Clarke, director of Dramatists Play Service, is chairman of a course in the American Drama of Our Times, which includes among its speakers Maxwell Anderson, Aline Bernstein, Carl Carmer, Harold Clurman, Eddie Dowling, Knowles Entrikin, Ernest Hanes, Robert Edmond Jones, George S. Kaufman, Sidney Kingsley, Lawrence Langner, Howard Lindsay, E. C. Mable, Frederick MacConnell, George Middleton, and Brock Pemberton. In charge of directing technique and rehearsal will be Mr. Piscator. Formerly director of the People's Theater and of the State Theater of Berlin, Mr. Piscator founded the Piscator stage in the Nollendorplatz extending his productions to the Lessing and Wallner Theaters in Berlin, as well as directing the Piscator Dramatic Academy there. From 1936 to 1938 he lectured on dramatic art at the German University in Paris, coming to this country about a year ago.

The acting division will comprise a course in dramatic dancing in charge of Maria Ley, writer and dancer who headed a dance company in Central Europe after having been choreographer and director of the dance for Max Reinhardt. Technique of acting will be in the hands of Stella Adler. Kenneth Buckridge will give the course in make-up.

The contemporary theater and film will be the subject of two courses by Dr. Kurt Pinthus, German critic, whose theater collection, now housed by the New York Public Library, was one of the last to be brought from Germany. A lecture-seminar in humor in the drama will be in charge of Carl Zuckmayer, Viennese dramatist best known here as the author of "The Captain of Köpenick." Brooks Atkinson, drama critic of the New York Times, will conduct a criticism seminar.

In the musical division, which stresses the interconnections of music and drama, both in the operatic and in the theatrical field, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor at the Metropolitan, and Felix Brundage will undertake the musical-dramatic training of singers and directors in ensemble training for operatic and other musical productions. Jascha Horenstein, formerly conductor of the Düsseldorf Opera and guest conductor with European orchestras, will have a laboratory in conducting. Hanns Eisler will be in charge of musical composition for the stage and film.

AMUSEMENTS

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"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of our age, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
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"Hilarious... witty dialogue... rich humor."—Times
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MARGIN FOR ERROR
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PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:45, C. 6-9156
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia Collinge and Frank Conroy
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St., C. 8-9200
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"Broadway's newest hit comedy!"
LIFE MAGAZINE
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
By MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now at \$2.75

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GEORGE ABBOTT presents
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TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL THEATRE, W. 43 St., C. 3-7100 Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:45. Circle 4-8200

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VERY WARM FOR MAY
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YOKEL BOY
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MAJESTIC, W. 44 St., C. 11-85, 11-86, 11-87, 11-88, 11-89, 11-90, 11-91, 11-92, 11-93, 11-94, 11-95, 11-96, 11-97, 11-98, 11-99, 12-00
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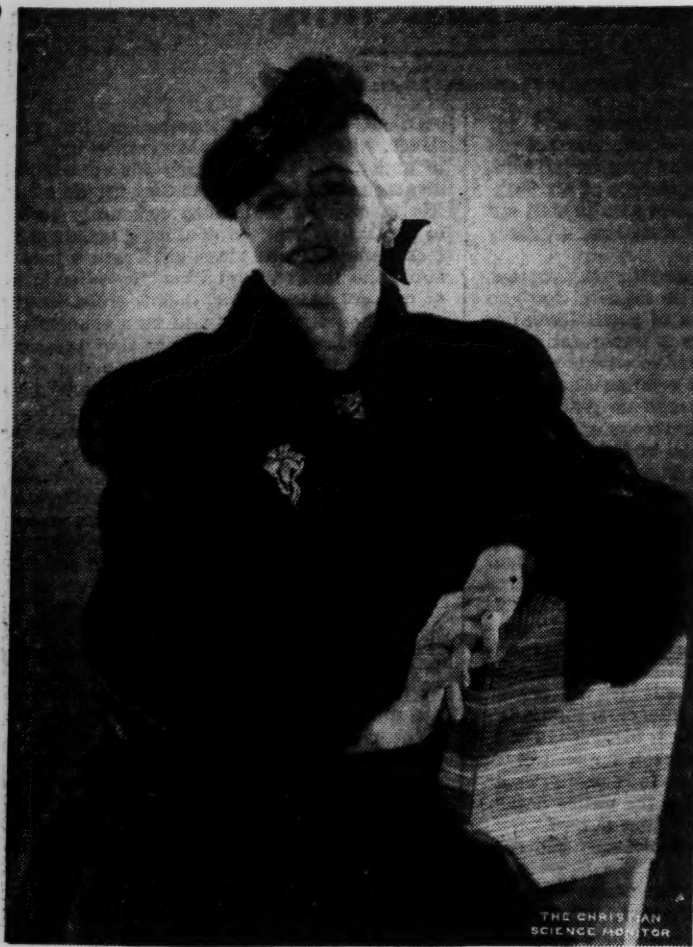


Erick Hawkins and Martha Graham

In "Every Soul Is a Circus." These dancers will appear Dec. 27, 29, and 30 in Frances Hawkins' Christmas Dance Festival at the St. James Theater, New York City.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Holiday Time Is Here—So Fill Up the Cooky Crock!

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Underwood

Quality Does Most for the Older Woman

Fashion wise is the older woman who uses her clothes allowance to build up a wardrobe of quality rather than quantity. She will find, for instance, that two dresses which are distinctive for their fine material, simple lines, and excellent fit, will do more to give her a consistently well-dressed look than, say, five frocks of inferior cut and quality. The same principle applies throughout her wardrobe. The woman pictured here wears a classic fur coat and small fur hat that will be in style through several seasons.

When it comes to choosing and wearing jewelry, the older woman in particular needs to remember that the essence of good taste is always simplicity. A few well-designed pieces selected with careful attention to the demands of her wardrobe will, nine times out of ten, serve her well-groomed appearance far better than any amount of very inexpensive costume jewelry. This principle is illustrated in the picture above. This woman has chosen one pair of beautifully wrought clips to decorate her turban and the neckline of her simple dark dress. The same clips combined will do important duty on an evening gown as well. The carnation can be worn on anything from a spectator sports dress to a fur coat. The jewels shown here are diamonds and the coat sable, but less expensive versions of both will do. So long as the watchwords are simplicity—and quality.

Have You a College Girl on Your Christmas List?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you have a college girl on your Christmas list? If not, better look around for one if you want some shopping fun. You can be either practical or frivolous, make a huge splurge, or spend but a nominal sum.

Clothes, of course, are mighty important in every college career, so perhaps you can give the wardrobe a lift. Any one who lives in a dorm or sorority house can't have too many lounging clothes. They're practically a school uniform on study nights from 8 o'clock on, and she'll sleep in 'em, study in 'em, go visiting, and play

hostess at her own midnight spreads. So, fancy or tailored pajamas, a flannel robe, a gayer housecoat, and frilly slippers are certain to receive a good reception. Anklets, huge woolen mittens (the louder the better is the word for both) and peasant scarves for the head are part of the required equipment on any campus, and the more the better. If you want to spend more money, you can probably make her happy with a sweater, a tweed jacket, or a sport skirt, for these are also basic classroom attire from "the Atlantic to the Pacific." Tailored blouses for change off from sweaters, and fancy blouses for afternoon teas and receptions are also in order. If you want to help her to be a "little different," especially for winter, you might hunt for a gay parka or some real old fashioned ear muffs which you can likely find in her own college corners.

For Her Room
Almost every coed is pretty fond of her room, for after all it's her college home. Most of the furniture is probably permanent so you had better stick to smaller items, although she may be in the market for a nice hooked rug or some lamps. Closet accessories, either in chintz or cellophane are always good, as are padded hangers, skirt

Homemade Christmas Cookies
For Festive Munching

They Help Us Feel Holidayish. And If You Make Good Ones Like These They Are Also Welcome Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without homemade cookies, and as the holiday time approaches surely you will want to make some cookies for your special friends.

A box of cookies is a flattering gift. It is a gift that will warm the heart of the recipients with the impression that you have thought enough about them to send them a gift that has required special effort and personal planning.

If you are planning cookies as Christmas gifts be sure to see that you have variety. Dress up your cookies with colored tiny candies, bits of orange or lemon peel, nuts or citron and angelica cut in fancy shapes.

It's nice to make one or two new varieties along with the old standbys that you traditionally make every year.

The following recipes are good cooky-jar fillers as well as nice gift cookies and they will keep for days—if you make a big enough batch to begin with. Many of them improve if made ahead of time, which is a most welcome attribute as the busy holidays approach.

So here's happy holiday baking to you.

Christmas Rocks

Cream
1 cup butter with
1½ cups brown sugar and
3 eggs. Dissolve
1 teaspoon soda in
1½ tablespoons hot water, and add to the creamed mixture. Sift
3½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Add to the first mixture with
1 cup chopped walnuts and
1 cup chopped raisins. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet. Put
Pecan half on each cookie. Bake in a 350° F. oven until brown.

Nut Drops
Beat
2 egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add
Few grains salt and
¼ cup evaporated milk. Beat in

2 cups confectioner's sugar, a little at a time. Add
3 cups finely ground walnuts. Fold in
3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Honey Date Bars

Sift
¾ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon baking powder. Beat
2 eggs and add
1 cup honey. Stir in the sifted dry ingredients. Add
½ package chopped dates and
½ cup chopped nut meats. Spread in a pan lined with oiled paper. Bake 30 minutes in a 350° F. oven. Cut into bars. Roll in powdered sugar.

Almond Ice-Box Cookies

Cream
¾ cup butter. Add
¼ cup sugar and
¼ cup brown sugar and
1 well beaten egg. Sift
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda

¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Add to the creamed mixture. Add ½ cup sliced blanched almonds. Shape in rolls and chill overnight. Slice thin and bake in a 350° F. oven until crisp.

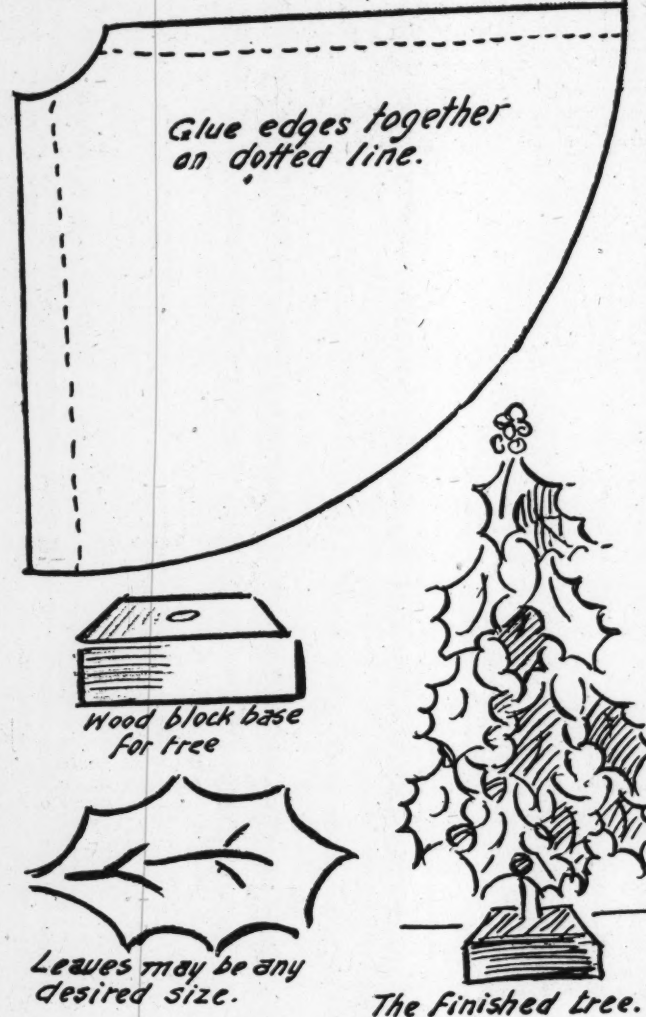
Fruit Cake Cookies

Mix
2 cups brown sugar and
½ cup honey. Cook over a low fire until the sugar is dissolved. Add
½ cup butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice and
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind and let cool. Sift
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon soda and
Pinch of salt. Beat
1 egg until light with
1 tablespoon milk. Add to the sugar mixture. Add the dry ingredients and
½ cup shredded citron
½ cup chopped nuts. Chill the dough. Roll thin, cut with fancy cutters and bake in a 350° F. oven 15 minutes.

Almond Macaroons

Put ½ pound almonds through a food chopper using a coarse knife. Thoroughly blend with
1 can sweetened condensed milk
½ pound chopped dates and
½ teaspoon almond extract. Drop by teaspoon on a buttered baking sheet. Bake in a 375° F. oven 20 minutes or until brown.

M. G.



Pasteboard but Pretty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple but gay little Christmas trees for the table can be made from a flagstick, a block of wood, pasteboard, and some silver paper. Make a cornucopia of pasteboard (practice with a piece of paper for a pattern), fasten it to the stick, insert in a wood block or large spool. Paint wood parts with silver paint. Cover the cornucopia, or tree part, with a thatch of silver paper leaves, which overlap until the tree is completely covered.

A large one for the center of the table, and smaller ones for "place" trees, if you are that ambitious. The drawing shows how. F. G. F.

Cloud Blossoms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

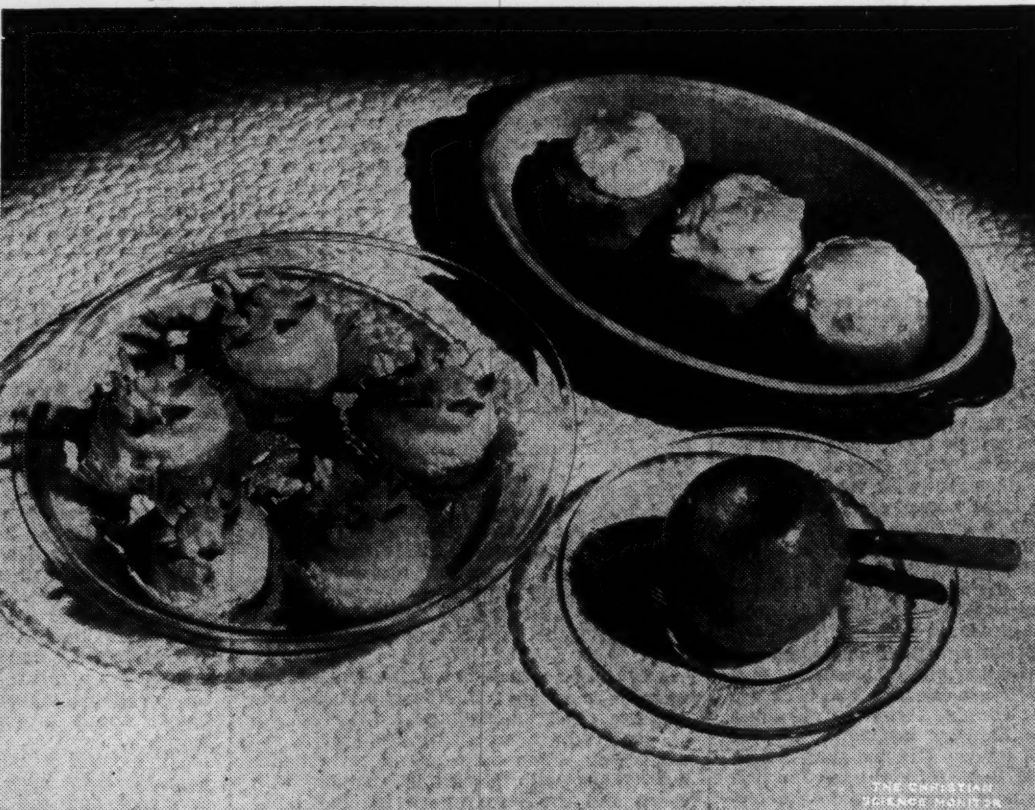
Here where the snow lies white upon the garden bed
I stand and watch a flowering sunset overhead.

Here there is ice upon the little pool
And brittle, leafless branches waiting cool.

But in the evening sky the clouds unfold
Each color that my summer blossoms hold.

And now while snow lies white upon the garden bed
I find my flowers in wind-swept acres overhead.

Anna Stanton Lay



© Mary Gilbert, London

Apples may be served for dessert in a variety of delicious ways. For instance, those shown above at the left are coated with meringue, while the right-hand three are stuffed, then capped with meringue. These are welcome changes from apples served plain.

Through the Editor's Window

The Older Woman and Her Job

By Mollie Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were a group of women executives, met informally to pool thoughts on what steps to take, if any, to help able women over forty who were out of a job. We had gathered around the long work table in the rear room of Boston's famous "Original Thread and Needle Shop."

There were three or four heads of employment bureaus among us, the head of a well-known secretarial school, members of women's service clubs like Zonta and Quota, and the president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, who had called the meeting. Every one of the fifteen-or-so women there had been tackling this problem of helping the older unemployed woman in one way or another ever since 1930. Helping the unemployed women executives in the city to form a "40-Plus" club to help one another secure jobs was among the methods up for discussion.

Out of the contributions from members of the group toward analyzing the whole question there came a few outstanding criticisms and suggestions which, it seems to me, any older woman, employed or otherwise, might well take time to consider and relate to herself.

"The first thing the older woman needs to do," said one, "is to give herself a thorough impersonal appraisal from the point of view of clothes, grooming, and posture." Everyone agreed that many older women get careless about dress. As one grows older, with perhaps gray hair, a complexion that has more yellow tints than of yore, and a figure not so lithe and youthful as once, one often has to learn anew how to dress to bring out one's good points. "It is not enough to be neat," someone said. Smart simplicity must be added. Grooming and that "well-tubbed" look are essential. Accessories should be carefully chosen. Details like well-kept fingernails (but positively not brightly enameled!), heels that are never run over, hair that is simply and neatly dressed, are more important than ever before. Yet with all this, poor posture in sitting, standing, and walking could spoil everything, it was pointed out; so a ruthless attention to posture must be given. The women present were emphatic upon these points of grooming, dress, and posture. "But this does not mean to dress kiddishly," someone else put in. "Don't look your age, but don't try, either, to look someone else's age. Simply look your best."

Another point is for a woman so to deal with her mental attitude that she can honestly "look successful." What the authors of "We Are Forty and We Did Get Jobs" called "rooting out that defeatist attitude." Everyone agreed, with compassion, that while this was not as easily done as said, yet that it was tremendously important for any older woman, whether employed or unemployed. There are of course many ways of going at this problem, and the individual must work out her own method.

Then up spoke the head of the secretarial school. "Almost every older woman needs to bring her skills up to date," she said, at which the heads of employment bureaus voiced their emphatic approval. A woman who has taken care of the first two points mentioned above and in addition is so on her toes in her job field as to be able to "compete with the youngsters," as it was put—is usually possible to place, they all said. Case after case was cited in proof.

"Then there really is less prejudice against actual age than people think," I brought up. "The prejudice on the part of employers

A Wednesday Column

Quaint Candles
Made From Old

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you seen the new large candles they are showing in the shops? Well you can make one from the box of old burned, bent, and broken ones you have been saving all this time.

Take a kettle and cut all your old candles into it and melt them. Salvage any wicks that may be long enough to use again.

Find a tin can to suit your fancy. It may be a square mustard can, a round baking powder can, a tall can or a squat can, depending on the size and shape candle you would like to have.

Punch a small hole in the bottom of the can just large enough to thread the wick through. Tie a knot in the wick so it will hold on the bottom of the can and pull the wick up to the knot. Put a fork across top of the can and tie wick to this. Set your can in a pan of cold water and pour the melted tallow into the can.

When the tallow is cold, it shrinks away from the can and may be easily removed. Trim the wick and mount your candle on a block of wood or in a quaint dish. You will have a beautiful variegated candle.

Etiquette For Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Gentlemen Behave." Charles Hanson Towne's book of etiquette for men, is a sensible, friendly, witty guide to polite behavior. Its advice taken to heart by more young men would make this society of ours a pleasanter place to live in. Good manners are natural with some people, but they can be acquired by all. And acquired with very little effort, Mr. Towne insists, given native desire to make oneself agreeable. Among the subjects he covers are: Manners in Business, in Public Conveyances, Invitations, Seeing Ladies Home, At the Dance, Introductions, Correspondence, Tippling, Travel, Table Manners, Conversation, Walking, Engagement and Wedding. The volume is published by Julian Messner, Inc., New York, and costs \$2.50.

Homemaking Guide
For Brides-to-Be
And Brides

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In "Living for Two" Enid Wells has produced a guide to homemaking that should be a boon to many new brides and brides-to-be. She hopes it will help them avoid a few of the obstacles that, needlessly, if she had only known, cropped up in the early period of her own adventure in homemaking. ("Living for Two" by Enid Wells. David Kemp & Co., New York. \$3.)

The first part of the volume, Prologue to Marriage, charts a busy three months before the wedding, and discusses everything from buying sheets to planning the honeymoon. The young couple of very modest or average means will surely welcome some of the hints in the chapter on Spending and Saving Your Money. This chapter deals with—you guessed it—budgets, both the bridal budget and what the author chooses to call the after-marriage "spending plan."

Mrs. Wells seems to leave nothing unsaid that the prospective bride needs to know. Our one criticism might be that she is a little over generous with details; yet it may be just those details that someone else, with different training, will find helpful. Each reader may easily choose the parts that seem most helpful in her case. Mrs. Wells's friendly, practical advice will be especially useful to the young woman who must make her marriage plans without the assistance of an understanding mother. The bride-to-be who cons these pages need make few, if any, errors of judgment through sheer ignorance.

The second portion of the book, The Bride at Home, discusses the many "little things" that make for successful housekeeping. Marketing, menu-planning, cooking for two, short cuts in household management, entertaining, are here treated in Mrs. Wells's chatty, informal way. In the chapter on Companionship, the author offers some friendly advice to the young bride who will do well to take heart. The whole latter half of the book points the way to running the new home smoothly and pleasantly and getting one's money's worth out of one's purchasing. It includes authoritative buying information culled from Government sources, consumers' organizations, department store buyers, and other authorities. A. M.



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Meringue Apple
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Meringue Apples—The days you bake, then just as they come, dress them for table with a final coat of meringue. Small peeled apples look good this way, using leftover egg whites (perhaps from custard-utilized yolks) with spikes of split almonds to make them thoroughly festive. Whisk the whites well, unfold for each one a spoonful of sugar, and dust the coated apples with a sprinkling of castor sugar to ensure a crispy cloak after drying in a cooling oven. Set in frilly cake papers, they lift their golden heads high. Mary Gilbert

Gifts the Indians Left

WHERE INDIANS ground acorns into meal, there are deep depressions in the stones. These metates fill with water, when it rains; and, long after, mud puddles, dry, the stone holds water. Birds find them excellent bathtubs, and thirsty animals are saved a trip to the canyon spring. There are more metates on our mountain than I have ever counted; sometimes beside one I find the smooth oblong stone used for grinding—it seems as if an Indian hand had just left it there a day or two ago.

The Indians probably were practical folk, who never guessed what beautiful little bird baths they were creating all over the mountain. I watch birds gather on sun-warmed stones and drink and splash, and I am as grateful as they for the metates. It is so pleasant, in our dry country, to come across a stone basin of water where one never expected to find a drink. The water reflects the sky and, from a little distance, the rain-filled metates look like chips of turquoise. It is as if the Indians had left jewelry on the mountain.

They did leave jewelry of another sort—arrowheads made of white quartz and decorated with the lines of brownish red matrix. I have never happened to find an arrowhead, but boys find them often. I have come to the conclusion that fourteen-year-old boys have a special talent for finding arrowheads and pieces of broken pottery.

But I did find our Indian cave, without even knowing that there was one to look for. I was hunting houses one day, when I noticed how deep a shadow looked on a certain big boulder. When I was near enough, I saw that the shadow wasn't a shadow at all, but an opening in the rock—an opening into which I promptly crawled. The cave wasn't large; only a child could stand straight in it. But it would be a comfortable place for sleeping, and you could sit in the entrance and view the valley below without being seen yourself. That Indian had used it, I knew, for there was a metate by the entrance and walls were smoke blackened.

Perhaps descendants of those Indians are living on the reservation now. When I went to the harvest festa, I wondered what those ancient ones would think of modern young Indians who have a fondness for jazz music and automobiles. They had a dance platform at the festa and an orchestra from the city; only the old Indians gathered around a small fire and lifted their voices in ceremonial chants. A few began to dance in a circle around the flames. I watched their shadows waver in the firelight, and somehow it did not seem so long ago since Indians lived on our mountain and left metates for the birds.

JUDY VAN DER VEER



"TWICKENHAM FERRY": A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth

White Roofs

Old roofs that only yesterday were dingy indiscriminate gray

With no appreciable design And not one clean-cut slope or line

Now startle and delight the eye— Clear white against the winter sky.

Their surfaces are all intact, Their corners sharp, their lines exact

As if their purpose was to show The plane geometry of snow.

They look like problems waiting proof— Your roof, my roof, any old roof.

ROBERT FRANCIS

"Ho ye ho, ho ye ho, who's for the ferry, who will row me to Twickenham Town?"

IN THE PRESENT age of hurry and speed, it is restful to find a means of transport quietly and calmly continuing in exactly the same way as it has done for several hundred years.

Whether one has arrived at the ferry by the long lime avenues and wide banks and meadows of the Surrey side, as in the song,

We Raise the Roof

"LET'S BEGIN with something like a Bach Chorale," he said.

"Yes, let's begin with a Bach Chorale," I echoed. "But before we begin, let's just play 'O Come, All Ye Faithful.' And the second time through let's raise the roof!"

Personally I like to warm up with something a bit more roistering than Bach. . . . Without stopping to hunt up the carol music, we agreed upon the key, looked at Emily, watched her poise her bow above the strings, saw her nod to Paragon, who was ready at the organ, and then with one accord we began to play. "Joyfully triumphant—" Marion Wentworth stood by the piano and sang with us, her true voice accustomed to the strings and blending with the organ almost like a woodwind on the soprano part.

As the stately chords swept the fine old melody along, once more I got the deep stir through the depths of being that is felt by any violinist, no matter how lowly, when a true chord is being played with other musicians whose tones are vibrant above and below his part. There is an impulse to play as well as possible, better than possible, more and more smoothly, that I can liken only to the impulse to "pour" the tone from the string into the flowing chord as if the current of the music were a palpable stream. Nothing else is quite like it. The most imaginative exploit of the primitive human spirit was the inventing of a musical chord.

We played the hymn twice through. We raised the roof. When we had finished we paused for a full moment to let the cottage settle on its timbers before we dared to move. —From "Amateur's Holiday," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Beyond the door, we hear the spilling eaves Drip liquid syllables on drifted leaves, And sit in awe before the music's spell While water rises in our wishing well.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

or by the riverside terraces of houses on the Middlesex side, one calls, and one's voice goes in a long, mellow tone across the water. Then one just sits and waits.

Leisurely the ferryman comes from his cottage, and, if there are sufficient passengers, he loosens his boat. The boat is wide and shallow and slow-moving, and there is no sound except the dull, treble thuds of the oars in the wooden rowlocks, or the occasional word or two from the passengers.

A swallow skims across the bows, and a whole flotilla of swans and ducks glide silently out of the way.

The boat has to be steered heavily up or down stream if there is a strong current running, but one or two more pulls and it is finally alongside. The keel grates on the gravel as the dripping oars are shipped, and everyone clambers out over the broad seats and up the wet steps, to join the busy world again, leaving the river to its leisurely reflections.

УМЕНИЕ СЛУШАТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Кто умеет слушать, тот находит красоту и радость там, где и красота и радость ускользают от внимания человека еще не научившегося слушать. Чирканье птиц, пение ручейка, шелест поющего ветра, — все это заставляет радостно трепетать тело, кто умеет выключить из своего сознания внешний шум и уметь слышать звуки гармонии и красоты.

Умение слушать духовно необходимо для нашего прогресса. Умение это начинается с веры и Бога и кончается горестным добром. Мы должны быть свидетелями проявления материальных чувств, так как это есть непосредственное условие для развития наших духовных чувств. Только через духовные чувства мы можем распознать истинные отношения между Богом и человеком, между бесконечным Духом и его отражением.

Голос Истину постоянно обращается к человеческому сознанию и жизнь наша становится гармоничной постольку поскольку мы с терпением и послушанием внимательно прислушиваемся к великим голосам.

В Писании рассказывается нам о духовно настроенных людях, которые всегда были готовы слушать духовно. Иосиф проявлял тонкую духовную прозорливость, когда его повзвали исполнять роль фараона. Он был провидцем в рабстве своим завистливым братьям и провидцем через много испытаний. Однако он всегда прислушивался к голосу Истины, даже тогда, когда была несправедливо брошена в тюрьму. Позданный лав обещания царского сна, он сказал (Бытие 41:16): "Что не исхо: Бог дает ответ во благо рабам." Умение Иосифа распознавать Истину оказало большое влияние на развитие всего народа, и мудрости своей он заслужил доверие на ответственном посту среди тех самых людей, которые держали его в неволе.

Мари Бекер Эдди, Открытчица и Основательница Христианской Науки, хорошо умела слушать. С самого раннего детства она часто беседовала с Богом и ждала от Него божественных указаний. Книга текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" содержит откровение Истины для нашего времени. Это откровение пришло к Mrs. Эдди вследствие ее посвященного духовного общения с Богом и бескорыстной любви к брату-человеку. В одной из своих поэм "Feed My Sheep" (Паси овец моих) она пишет (Poems стр. 14):

"Я буду слушать Его голос,
Добы во оступилась нога;
Я буду искать истины
По трудному пути."

Нам прогресс ускоряется, когда мы получаем Истину. Познавание, радость, терпение, деятельность и настойчивость помогают нам познать Бога, хранилище Его заповедей и привычку слушать Его голос. Материальное чувство постоянно пытается вытеснить перед нами полную фальшивую смущающую нас верования, парализующую личность истинных идей, но Истина слышна сквозь грохот смертного разума. Так называемые законы

A GOOD LISTENER finds beauty and joy which may be lost to one who has not yet learned to listen well. The song of the bird, the music of the brook, the tune of the singing breeze thrill one who is able to shut out harsh noises and listen for tones of harmony and loveliness.

Spiritual listening is essential to progress. Such listening begins with faith in God and culminates in the triumph of good. Denial of material sense testimony is important in the cultivation of spiritual sense, whereby one is able to discern the true relationship of God and man, infinite Spirit and its reflection.

The voice of Truth is always speaking to the human consciousness, and we find harmony in our experience in proportion to our faithfulness and obedience in hearing and heeding God's commands.

In the Scriptures we find records of inspired men who were alert spiritual listeners. Joseph showed keen spiritual discernment when he was called upon to interpret Pharaoh's dream. He had been sold into slavery by his jealous brothers, and had experienced many trials; but he listened to the voice of Truth, even when unjustly cast into prison. When called upon to interpret the king's dream, he said (Genesis 41:16): "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace." Joseph's ability to discern Truth proved a great blessing to the entire nation, and his wisdom won for him a position of trust among the very people who had held him in bondage.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was a good listener. From early childhood she held frequent communion with God, and sought divine guidance. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," contains the revelation of Truth to this age. This revelation came to Mrs. Eddy as the result of consecrated spiritual communion with God and unselfed love for her fellow man. In one of her poems, entitled "Feed My Sheep," she writes (Poems, p. 14),

"I will listen for Thy voice.
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

Our progress is hastened when we are

obedient to Truth. Consecration, joy, patience, alertness, and perseverance help us to understand God, to keep His commandments, and to become habitual listeners for His voice. Material sense constantly seeks to present an array of confusing beliefs that masquerade as true ideas, but Truth is heard above the din of mortal mind. So-called laws of matter, disease, fear, doubt, greed, envy, and dishonesty would build up a counterfeit existence based on the belief that life and intelligence are material and that evil is real. But spiritual sense reveals the glorious fact that God is All, and that man is spiritual. These facts come to the human consciousness through the "still small voice," which may be heard above the clamor of mortal mind. One whose ear is attuned to the sounds of nature will hear the call of a bird above the din of traffic; likewise, one who is striving to obey God hears His voice in spite of mortal mind's resistance.

The voice of Truth becomes clearer as material concepts are replaced with spiritual ideas. When we gain some understanding of the great fact that God is Mind, the Father of all, and that life and intelligence are spiritual, not material, we are more alert to hear His voice. Man's unity with God is demonstrable, and each one has the inherent ability to demonstrate divine wisdom, even as Joseph did, in conducting his affairs.

It is not uncommon for earnest Christians to receive divine direction in daily affairs. When the heart earnestly seeks to hear God's voice, such prayer is answered. Testimonies of Christian Science healing often include heartening instances of protection from impending danger, and divine guidance in finding employment. One woman recently testified of such guidance when in need of employment. Leaving the practitioner's office with uplifted thought and a determination to be more consecrated in her study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, she began her walk toward home. But instead of taking the usual direct way, she found herself turning in a different direction, her thought filled with the earnest desire to serve God and to heed His commandments. The change of direction resulted in meeting an acquaintance who knew of a place where she could find immediate and profitable employment.

There is nothing supernatural or mysterious about God's guidance. It is divinely natural that man should hear the voice of the Father. Alert listening reveals God's plan for His child; and the one who listens well, finds wisdom, courage, and joy sufficient for the need.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)

Snowfall

In rugged pastures
Rough with cloud,
An ancient tree blooms once again
While here upon the hills,
Confused and slow,
White petals crowd the whispering dusk.

E. E. L.

A Portrait From Life by Henry James

THAT CHRISTMAS BROUGHT Fanny an enduring pleasure; her friendship with Henry James. . . . It would be interesting to know what she thought of him, for she too saw deep into human nature; unfortunately, soon after that Christmas at Alverston Manor she brought her Memoirs to an end. But his record is more satisfying. The monograph in "Essays in London" is one of the best things of the sort ever written, certainly the best written about Fanny Kemble, and it will never be surpassed, for James is the last who could paint her from life.

Moreover, something of her straightforwardness seems to have got into his style, he

wrote of her with simplicity as well as with affection: "She was one of the rarest of women . . . one of the finest and most original talkers. She wrote exactly as she talked, observing, asserting, complaining, confiding, contradicting, crying out and bounding off, always effectively communicating. A prouder nature never affronted the long humiliation of life. The faculty for self-direction was never richer or drier. As an artist, he valued her power to picture the past of the London he loved: 'She re-animated the old drawing-rooms, relighted the old lamps, returned the old pianos,' and he envied her a creative force that, in extreme old age, could turn to a new form of literature—at eighty she wrote 'Far Away and Long Ago,' a novel with a strange wild plot but a good setting, the New England she knew so well. As a psychologist, her character fascinated him: 'She was composed of contrasts and opposites. An extraordinary mixture of incongruous things, of England and France in her blood, of America and England in her relationships, of the foot-lights and the glaciers in her activities, of conformity and contumacy in her character, and tragedy and comedy in her talk.'—From 'Fanny Kemble,' by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Whig Lord of the Eighteenth Century

THE WHIG ARISTOCRACY was a unique product of English civilization. It was before all things a governing class. At a time when economic power was concentrated in the landed interest, the Whigs were among the biggest landowners; their party was in office for the greater part of the eighteenth century; during this period they possessed a large proportion of the seats in the House of Commons; they produced more ambassadors and officers of state than the rest of England put together. And they lived on a scale appropriate to their power. "A man," said one of their latest representatives, "can jog along on £40,000 a year." And jog very well they did. They possessed, most of them, a mansion in London and two or three in the country; they moved through the world attended by a vast retinue of servants, of secretaries and chaplains, of companions, librarians and general hangers-on; they never travelled but in their own carriages; they kept open house to a continuous stream of guests, whom they entertained in the baroque and lavish style approved by their contemporaries.

For the elaboration of their life was increased by the period they lived in. The eighteenth century, that accomplished age, did not believe in the artless and the austere. In its view, the good man or, as they would have phrased it, "the man of sense and taste," was whose every activity was regulated in the light of a trained judgment and the experience of the wise in his own and former ages. From his earliest years the Whig nobleman was subjected to a careful education. He was grounded in the classics first by a tutor, then at Eton, then at the University. After this he went abroad for two years' grand tour to learn French and good manners in the best society of the continent. His sisters learnt French and manners equally thoroughly at home; and their demeanour was further improved by a course of deportment. The Whigs' taste was in harmony with the ideal that guided their education. They learnt to admire the grand style in painting, the "correct" in letters, the Latin tradition in oratory. And in everything they paid strict attention to form. Since life to them was so secure and so pleasant, the Whig aristocrats tended to take its fundamental values very much for granted; they concentrated rather on how to live. And here again, their ideal was not an artless one. Their customs, their mode of speech, their taste in decoration, their stylish stiff clothes, are alike marked by a character at once polished and precise, disciplined and florid. If one of them writes a note it is rounded

with a graceful phrase, their most extempore speeches are turned with a flourish of rotund rhetoric.

Yet—and here it is that it differs from those of similar societies on the continent—theirs was not unreal life; no Watteau-like paradise of exquisite trifling and fastidious idleness. For one thing it had its roots in the earth. Founded as their position was on landed property, the Whig aristocracy was never urban. They passed at least half the year in their country seats; and there they occupied themselves in the ordinary avocations of country life. The ladies interested themselves in their children, and visited the poor; the gentlemen looked after their estates, rode to hounds, and administered from the local bench justice to poachers and pilferers. Their days went by, active, out-of-door, unceremonious; they wore riding-boots as often as silk stockings. Moreover, they were always in touch with the central and serious current of contemporary life. The fact that they were a governing class meant that they had to govern. —From "The Young Melbourne and the Story of His Marriage With Caroline Lamb," by DAVID CECIL. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Catherine the Great Makes a Royal Tour of Inspection

STRAIGHT AND SMOOTH, even in places where six months before there had been no road at all, stretched the new highway, from the Dnieper river through the Ukrainian cities of Kharkov and Kursk to Moscow. Potemkin had built it carefully so the hoofbeats of the two hundred horses of the Empress' cavalcade might be as silent as possible, and so there might not be too much lurch to the twenty huge, lumbering carriages that bore on their sides the arms of the Romanov dynasty. It had been cut between Kharkov and Kursk in order to show to best advantage the forests and grain fields and the famed old Ukrainian cherry orchards, now in full bloom. "Thou art lovely as a cherry orchard in the Ukraine," ran the old love-song. For the Empress had with her the ambassadors of France, England and Austria, and she wished them to look upon the best of her empire as a fitting close to the tremendous honors they had seen paid to her. . . . Potemkin spent upon the preparations for her inspection tour of the country he had conquered the equivalent of seven million dollars, building for her journey this new

highway and on the Dnieper constructing a royal barge to transport her down that historic waterway to the Black Sea. She started from Petersburg in January in an immense sleigh drawn by twenty horses for which fresh relays waited at every post station, a vehicle in which eight people could move, play cards, lie down. After a month spent in this vehicle, she arrived at Kiev, the oldest of Russian cities, where an honor-guard of thirty thousand waited to transport her through the land of the Cossacks to that of the Tartars, the ancient conquerors of Muscovy.

Aid that journey down the Dnieper! It was the most gigantic theatrical spectacle ever conceived. Potemkin caused the removal of whole villages in Russia's interior so the inhabitants might build on the river banks new villages with false fronts, complete with sheep and cows, to relieve the flat landscape and banish forever from the minds of the foreign ambassadors the idea that Russia was an unpopulated, undeveloped country. After the Empress and her friends had slowly floated by and night had fallen, the peasants

would strike the scenery and hurry to a new point, there again to populate a new village and set their cattle once more grazing in the meadows.

Then, at Kherson, came the tremendous climax to all this. There Catherine met the Emperor Joseph of Austria, her partner in her plans regarding Turkey. Together, amid an enormous concourse of people, these two were carried in triumphal procession beneath a series of arches inscribed THIS WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, until they were brought to the shores of the Black Sea and could gaze across the waters to the place where the Turks held the Bosphorus, preventing the Russians from having access to the golden lands of the world.

Six months of this, one of the greatest pageants ever given for the honor of a sovereign and the amazement of foreign powers, and one of the most expensive and thoroughly false. —From "Lost Empire, The Life and Adventures of Nikolai Petrovich Razanov," by HECTOR CHEVIGNY. (New York: Macmillan.)

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B. H. A. Marks First Year; Charlestown Work Begins

Charlestown's 19-acre, \$4,000,000 project for housing 1,000 families began to take form today as bricklayers put down their first course of bricks, and officials went ahead with plans for tonight's celebration of the Boston Housing Authority's first year as an active unit.

In connection with tonight's celebration of its first anniversary, the Boston Housing Authority has arranged an exhibit at Hotel Bradford.

Contrasts are sharply drawn between architects' sketches for the new projects at Charlestown, South Boston, Lenox Street and Mission Hill, Roxbury, and photographs of conditions in the districts selected for the slum clearance as the Housing Authority found them.

The new apartment buildings that will arise in these areas look like pictures in the weekly real-estate section of a newspaper telling of new (and expensive) apartment homes available.

Although the Authority was organized several years ago, enabling legislation was not passed until the summer of 1938. Several weeks had to pass before a co-operation agreement with the city was completed granting the Authority tax exemption in exchange

for a fee for police, fire and other protection and services.

It was a year ago today that Washington agreed to allocate \$18,000,000 for housing construction in Boston, and the Authority has chosen that date for its birthday. Allotments have increased since that time, however, until today \$34,768,000 is at the disposal of the Authority.

John A. Breen, Chairman of the Authority, is expected to announce at tonight's celebration the date for preliminary construction of projects at South Boston, Mission Hill, and Lenox Street, as well as information on five future units.

Completion of the colonies is expected by August, 1941. The Lenox Street unit is the smallest, scheduled to accommodate 300 families; South Boston, next, with 640 families, and Charlestown and Mission will take care of 1,000 families each.

Mr. Breen and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak on the air between nine and nine-thirty tonight. Also on the agenda are talks by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the Boston League of Women Voters; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Clement A. Norton of the Boston School Committee, and others.

Taft Proposes 25 P. C. Cut In Expenses of Government

(Continued from Page 1)

versal of policy, the time will come when Government debts are paid with paper money, and when that time comes prices will soon increase, not by 50 per cent but by 500 per cent.

The Senator pointed out the \$45,000,000 debt limit will be reached this year and "apparently there will be no way to prevent an increase. . . . If Congress refuses to increase the debt limit, the President has power under the Thomas Inflation Act of 1933 to pay the Government debts with \$3,000,000,000 in greenbacks, a more dangerous course even than issuing more bonds. But I hope the proposal to increase the debt limit may serve to make more vivid to the people the danger of the course we are pursuing."

A warning was sounded by the Presidential candidate against administrative efforts to push through under the cloak of a preparedness program every possible type of public works, included superhighways, and canals rejected by the last Congress.

Although the Roosevelt administration, he said, talked of planned economy, not "a single vestige of a plan" can be found for the administration as a whole. Rather departments are operating in the same field along diametrically opposite plans.

He told the Women's Republican Club that everywhere throughout his country-wide traveling he found Republicans "confident that in 1940 they will restore to America the principles on which American Government heretofore was founded."

Four-Point Program
Senator Taft's speech last night before the Republican Club of Massachusetts was featured by his outlining of a four-point Republican program to restore prosperity to the United States. It included:

1. Development of private enterprise through repeal or revision of the business regulatory measures and revision of the tax program.

2. Elimination of the budget deficit through economy and repeal of the inflationary powers to devalue the dollar.

3. Continuation of the humanitarian activities, such as old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, housing and relief, but with revised administration.

4. Aid business and agriculture through measures designed to build up private enterprise without regulation and curtail Government competition with private enterprise.

As Senator Taft sharply criticized New Deal measures, the

listening Republican gathering was largely the group which usually appears at Republican affairs. There was no evidence of a Taft "boom" for the Presidency, but rather the feeling that the group was sharply sizing up the Presidential candidate, while waiting to see the other candidates.

Unpledged Delegation
The consensus of political opinion is that Massachusetts will still send an unpledged delegation to the Republican national convention.

Senator Taft was introduced to the audience by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, as a man possessing "the traits of a leader." Gov. Leverett Saltonstall greeted the speaker and challenged the audience to name three other countries in the world where a free people could hold a similar meeting to sit in judgment upon the qualification of one aspiring to be their future leader.

The Presidential candidate called for cessation of silver purchases in Mexico, the only purpose of which, he said, was to allow governmental participation in Mexican politics. He also said the Nation might well refuse to purchase silver and gold from Russia in an effort to help Finland, for which he expressed deep sympathy.

In an effort to balance the budget, Senator Taft declared, Congress should set up a budget committee to make over the Federal budget when it is received from Congress. The Senator insisted that Congress should make an effort to adjust expenditures to income.

He added that complete revision of the Federal government administration is absolutely necessary and that the only alternative is national bankruptcy and destruction of the whole American system.

He appealed to business men, members of Congress and the people in general to work for "a return to sanity in government."

Harvard Union's Stand Anti-Soviet

In a meeting which is intended to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of Communist influence on its decisions, the Harvard Student Union yesterday condemned Russian aggression against Finland.

At the same meeting, Alan Gottlieb, of Winnetka, Ill., was chosen President for 1939-40 in preference to candidates whose political views are said to be far to the left of his.

Throughout the country, undergraduate Chapters of the American Student Union are sending identical delegations to a national convention where the position of the Union with reference to Russia will be defined. Many Chapters have voted to support the action of the Soviet Union.

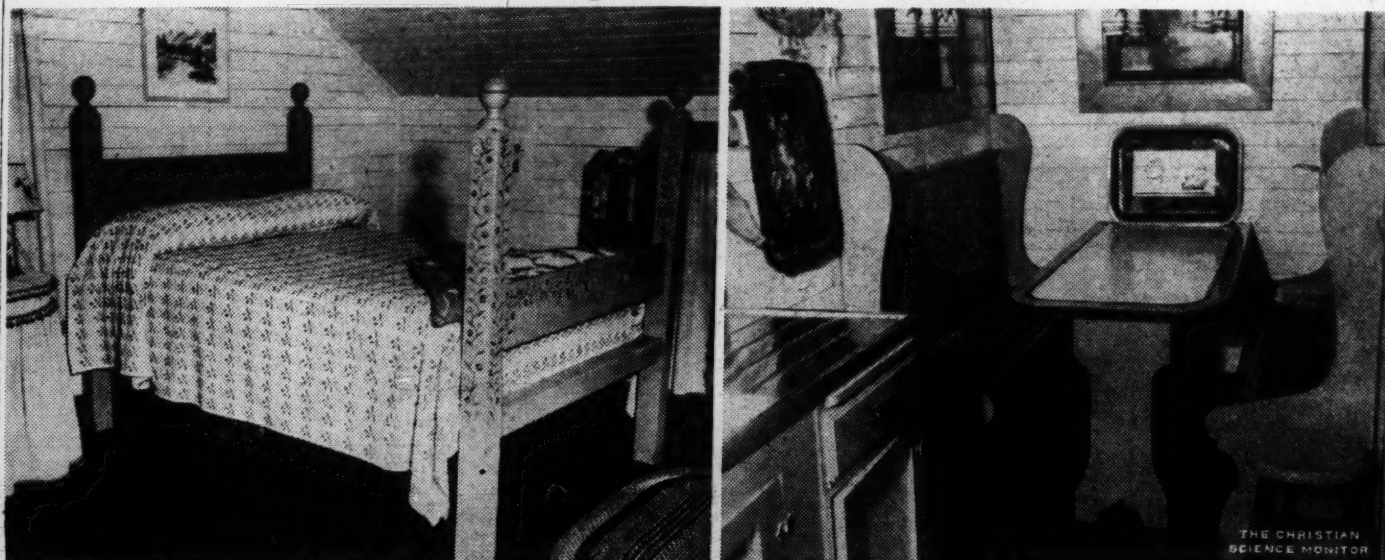
"The Harvard Student Union condemns the Russian aggression against Finland," a resolution declared, "and at the same time condemns those who would use this incident in an attempt to drag us into war." Another resolution urged the Administration's actions in support of Finland.

First Ski Platoon For National Guard

By the Associated Press
Andover, Mass., Dec. 13
The first ski platoon in the Massachusetts National Guard will see action in the Harold Parker Forest on Sunday, Capt. Edward J. Higgins, commanding officer of Company B, 182nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, announced today.

The use of skis in maneuvers was prompted by the success of Finnish soldiers in the current Russian dispute, Captain Higgins said.

Presto! Change-o! Barn-Into-a-House!



By a Staff Photographer

Nobody Could Guess

Left, the bedroom that once was a hayloft and, right, the box stall that became a cozy breakfast nook. The bed and also the nook furniture were made by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boshko.

'Finland Day' Sunday Is Set By Saltonstall

Calling upon Massachusetts people to "unite in appealing for divine protection" for the non-combatants of Finland, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed Sunday, Dec. 17, as "Finland Day."

A similar proclamation will be issued for the State of Rhode Island by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt announced last night.

"The world has gone mad with hatred, double dealing, and violence," Mr. Saltonstall said in his proclamation. "When one brave race becomes the target of an attack on democracy and liberty, the indignation and sympathy of all countries where freedom still rings prompts a helping hand."

"The Finnish people are in the front line of defense against the march of tyranny. Any aid that we in America provide is really for the support of concerted action against a common enemy and for a common cause, the preservation of humanity and the spirit of brotherly love."

Governor Saltonstall asked that contributions for the Finnish relief fund be made through the Red Cross or through local newspapers.

Fitchburg Finnish Sauna Profits for Homeland

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)—The 5,000 Finns of this city, who already have agreed to forego Christmas pleasures to aid their native land in its fight with Russia, today found a new way to help—the usual Wednesday Sauna will be dedicated to the cause.

Sauna is the Finnish bath. In Finland it means heating a huge heap of stones indoors, throwing water on the stones to generate steam and sitting in the room. That is followed by a beating with birch twigs and a roll in the snow. The process has been modified somewhat in this country.

Today all the proceeds of the six bath houses here will go to Finland.

Riverfront Zone Keeps Its Status

Despite approval by the Cambridge City Council, Mayor John W. Lyons deferred action on the petition of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a zoning change along the Charles River to permit the erection of an ice cream parlor.

The Mayor said he made his ruling to postpone action after a conference with the Cambridge Industrial Commission because it was believed the area must be used later for the erection of an apartment building instead.

Theaters

Copy—
"Winter's End" by Maxwell Anderson. Presented by the Allan Gray Holmes Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Road" by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"When We Are Married" by J. B. Priestley. With Estelle Winwood. Also "The Day After Tomorrow" by J. B. Priestley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Tower of London" with Basil Rathbone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" starring Leslie Davis and Errol Flynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

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As It Once Was

Left, the barn, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boshko bought for better or for worse and, right, the same building at the end of its first year as a house, with the

And as It Very Comfortably Is Today

first trees planted. Note ventilator gone and doors made windows.

'Big Barn of a Place' Becomes Snug Home

There was an abandoned barn, there was a couple seeking a home in a good neighborhood, not too far from Boston; a very little money, and large quantities of talent and imagination.

The barn was on Woburn Street, in Medford, Mass. Its roof sagged, was almost falling in. The cellar beams were rotted. But the couple liked it. They bought it the very next day after they saw it.

Today the old barn is a charming, artistic home. It has beams that look centuries old, and gives onto a greenhouse at its far end.

The kitchen, which is the only room in the house that had to be done completely over (for that was where the horses had been kept before), glows with cheeriness.

"It looked like nothing at all when we first moved in," Mrs. Boshko will tell you. "You've heard the expression, 'a big barn of a place'—well, that's what we were in, literally."

Furniture Was "Lost"

"We moved here from a five-room apartment, and all of our furniture fitted right into one corner of the living-room. It had been so dark in here the day we saw the 'For Sale' sign and came in that we hadn't really been able to see how tremendous it was."

The Boshkos, all three of them, first lived in what had been the coachman's room, upstairs in the hayloft.

"We still call it the O'Leary room after him," Mrs. Boshko smiles reminiscently.

With Mr. Boshko doing all the carpentry work, and Mrs. Boshko the painting, the Barn-Into-a-House made progress.

"Although," Mrs. Boshko laughed, "it was three years before we really got it to the point normal people would call livable."

They did the kitchen first, "because that was the most important thing." Then came the living-room, which was completed by the end of the first year.

No Time Off From Work

"Peter didn't take a day off from his work," Mrs. Boshko says proudly. (Mr. Boshko renovates and sells old machinery.) "He went at this place evenings and week ends."

The Boshkos were so happy to have their new home they thought

of little else for years while they were in process of making it out of what they had on hand.

For four of those years, Mr. Boshko was able to conduct his business from an office he built in this home. It is still their favorite nook in the house, although, winter evenings, you'll be more apt to find them around the big fireplace with the crane, that is the heart of the living-room.

The living-room is long, and, like the hall and dining-room, is paneled in oak veneer. It has beams that look centuries old, and gives onto a greenhouse at its far end.

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Boston Lines Up as First Bay State Food Stamp City

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared today there was every indication that Boston would shortly become the first city in Massachusetts and the second in New England to adopt the so-called Stamp Food Plan for distributing surplus food products of the nation to persons on relief through local grocery stores.

Federal agents are now in the city, the Mayor said, explaining the plan to grocery concerns and soliciting the co-operation of banks in granting cash for vouchers that will be passed out to relief recipients by the local welfare department. Under the plan, first tried in New England at Providence, R. I., persons on relief will be able to obtain \$1.50 worth of groceries for \$1, the extra 50 cents being paid by the Federal Government to get rid of government food surpluses.

Boston Is Ready

Asked when the plan would go into effect in Boston, the Mayor said he could not give the exact date, but added that "Boston is ready as soon as the Federal Government has finished its study." Last week, the Mayor returned from Providence with an enthusiastic report on the workings of the plan in Providence.

Commenting on the arguments of those who oppose the plan that the institution of such a program in Boston would constitute unfair competition against stores in close-lying Boston suburbs, Mayor Tobin stated that Boston was too much isolated by rivers,

parks and bays from its suburbs to take business away from other communities through the adoption of the relief plan.

At the same time, the Mayor noted that Boston suburban districts were already laying plans to adopt the food relief program in their own districts, Waltham and Brookline having applied for the program and others expecting to follow suit immediately.

Heavy Distribution

In connection with the Mayor's announcement, John C. Stalker, State Director of Welfare Distribution for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, today released figures showing the heavy distribution business already being done by the 13 food stations and 40 milk stations already established in the city of Boston.

For November alone, he said, 48,700 welfare recipients have received about 1,000,000 quarts of milk and other food amounting to an aggregate cost of \$226,489.

The cost of milk distributed in November amounted to \$125,546 alone, he added. There were also distributed 48,580 pieces of clothing made by the WPA from surplus goods in November.

Whether the existing stations now operated for the distribution of surplus commodities would be abolished under the Stamp Plan calling for distribution through regular grocery concerns, has not yet been divulged. It is possible that the stations now retained solely for the distribution of stamps.

21 New Charges of Bribery On Connolly Total \$4,250

Twenty-one additional charges of bribery totalling \$4,250 were placed against John P. Connolly, resigned clerk of the civil division of the Suffolk Superior Court, by the Grand Jury today after county prosecutors completed their presentation of evidence against him.

The jury, which had previously indicted Mr. Connolly on four counts of bribery totalling \$1,000, tightened its case not only with the additional instances of allegedly "requesting and accepting bribes" but by accusing the former clerk of "taking presents and rewards as a county officer."

Warrants for the arrest of Mr. Connolly were immediately issued by William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Criminal Division of the Court, and arraignment was fixed for Friday by District Attorney William J. Foley.

Associate Accused Also
Along with indictments against the ex-clerk of Court, the grand jury returned two indictments against Mr. Connolly's former associate, William T. Conway, accusing him of soliciting the bribes, which it charges the ex-clerk received.

The inquisitorial body also indicted Mr. Connolly and Mr. Conway on a conspiracy charge, giving the prosecutor a variety of charges on which to hold and try the two men. Mr. Conway previously had been indicted for solicitation of the four bribes mentioned in the early indictment of Mr. Connolly. New warrants were issued for his arrest.

Gifts Cited
The new indictments declared that Mr. Conway solicited bribes ranging from \$50 to \$300 apiece from 19 of Mr. Connolly's employees in the Court Clerk's office and turned them over to Mr. Connolly.

The employees named in the indictments as giving "bribes" or "presents" to the then clerk were: Marguerite K. Kennedy, \$200; Anna E. Pugh, \$200; Gertrude M. Cotter, \$200; John E. Noonan, \$300; Catherine R. Gibbons, \$200; Mary V. Brophy, \$200; Mary V. Brophy (another occasion), \$200; Edward J. Kelley, \$300; Martha E. Friel, \$300; Mary M. Cunningham, \$250; Mary C. Brogie, \$250; Thomas F. Brophy, \$250; Louise V. Crowley, \$250; Maurice J. Ahern, \$50; Maurice J. Ahern (another occasion), \$50; Mary Gaquin, \$250; Francis M. Kilion, \$50; John I. Lane, \$50; Joseph F. Toomey, \$250; Claire T. Crowley, \$200; John P. Connolly (not related to the ex-clerk), \$250.

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N. H. Towns' Spare Names Still Hold Much Mystery

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13.—Many New Hampshire communities are known by names quite apart from the names of their official townships, their real names practically lost except for legal matters. Most everyone acquainted with New Hampshire thinks they know where Woodsville is, yet there is no such town—it is North Haverhill.

Groveton is the name of a community in the north portion of the State yet it is a part of the town of Northumberland. Part of what is known as South Groveton is also known as "Lost Nation." Although this is unofficial, the State Highway Department has erected

A movement is under way to advance horseback riding in New Hampshire. Summer residents and year-round residents have found that the many dirt roads and trails provide ideal conditions for riding and that it provides an interesting hobby.

Riders of the State have established the New Hampshire Horse Association which will devote considerable attention to the development of trail riding and horse shows. They will be able to map out trail trips where hard-surface roads can be avoided and scenic attractions enjoyed. Members are looking forward to a 100-mile trail next year.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Piano Recital. HATV, 9.15 meg., 32.8m.
London—7:30 p. m.—News bulletin. GSD, 11.7 meg., 25.5m.; GBC, 9.5 meg., 21.3m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra; Tourist Notes. ZRO, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; ZRP, 9.5 meg., 30.3m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Tenor with Orchestra. YVBC, 5.9 meg., 51.7m.
Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—Violin Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7m.
Madrid—8:35 p. m.—News in English. EAG, 9.8 meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Japanese Western Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.7 meg., 25.4m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB, 11.8 meg., 25.2m.; TPA, 11.7 meg., 25.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.5 meg., 31.3m.



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Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

You asked for this **Sale**
**Mink Dyed
Muskrat COATS**

\$158 our regular price \$198

The pets were cleverly dyed to look like mink. The styles follow the classic simplicity of mink coats. Yet they boast the sturdy serviceability of muskrat. That is why so many of you prefer them to any other furs this season—and why we have reduced this group to a budget price.

Other Mink Dyed Muskrats
\$138 to \$258



Light and Lovely
wool filled **Puffs** hand quilted
eight exquisite colors

Velvet (above) \$35
Satin (below) \$17.50

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 BOYLSTON STREET
WELLESLEY - HYANNIS - PALM BEACH

'Sit Up Dolly and Listen to the Music'



Virginia M. Anderson

Molly McKey Plays for One of Her 'Pupils'

Molly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. McKey of Whiting Road, Wellesley Hills, gives concert on a small piano for the benefit of one of the many dolls dressed by the Junior Service League for distribution among Wellesley's underprivileged children at Christmas. Molly's mother will open her home on Friday, Dec. 22, for the Edna

Carrier Noyes Christmas party, given each year for these children, and named in memory of Mrs. Noyes, the first treasurer of the Wellesley Junior Service League. Mrs. Thomas R. Olsson of Windsor Road and Mrs. Gardner T. Bolster of Audubon Road are this year's chairmen directing this annual philanthropy.

Saltonstall Backs Rewards In Catching Hit-Run Drivers

Payment of \$25 reward to William Belot of Pittsfield in line with the custom of paying this amount to persons who give testimony resulting in the conviction of hit-and-run drivers, was recommended to the Executive Council today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The reward was proposed by Chief of Police John L. Sullivan of Pittsfield who said that information furnished by young Belot resulted in the apprehension and later conviction of Francis Gray of Pittsfield who was involved in a serious accident in October of this year.

In a letter to the Council, Governor Saltonstall said, "As Governor of this Commonwealth, I am much concerned with the problem of safety on our highways. "Through the medium of safety education, safety campaigns, and tireless effort of many agencies, sincere attempts are made to retard the increase in accidents. Notwithstanding these efforts, we find accidents continue to increase through carelessness of drivers who

continue to travel at excess speed and in some instances to drive after drinking.

"Entirely too often some unfortunate and innocent person has been injured, maimed for life, or killed by a driver who, after the accident, leaves the scene without making his or her identity known. This is most reprehensible. Some cases in this classification remain unsolved at this time.

"When cowardly and despicable drivers run away from the scene of an accident, law enforcement agencies should, I feel, be given every possible form of assistance to apprehend such culprits to the end that each and every hit-and-run accident may be solved and proper punishment administered."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
For Thursday, Dec. 14
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Dec. 14
1:30 p. m.—WORLD. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music." Dr. Donald J. Groot, Harvard. Opera in the Thoroughbass Period.
8:15 p. m.—Meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Harlow M. Shapley and Reginald Daly, speakers.
(11.73mc-33.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.



S. S. PIERCE CO.
CANDIES
of Prestige and Distinction
S. S. P. ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
Our famous selection packed in holiday boxes \$1 a pound
2-lb. Leatherette Gift Box, \$2.50
Mail and Phone Orders Sent Anywhere
S. S. Pierce Co., Boston

Gifts of Distinction
... without an Added Cost
Handkerchiefs, Bridge and Luncheon Sets, Monogrammed Bath Ensembles. No Extra Charge for Gift Wrapping.
COLTEN-ABELSON LINENS
Boston 226 Boylston Street Kenmore 8206
Wellesley 61A Central Street Wellesley 3232

Gift Sale
of
Luxury Handbags
7.95 12.95
Usually 10.00 to 15.00 Usually 15.00 to 25.00
The "gift buy" of the season, in our estimation, if you want fine interpretations of DRESSMAKER handbags for your Christmas giving. Suedes... sculptured capskins... calfskins... the preferred styles and colors.
Others from 3.00
MAIN FLOOR
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Mormacland New Ship For Boston Office of U. S. Bureau Notes World Trade Conditions

Foreign Trade Flashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Mormacland, third of four Federal C-3 design ships which are under construction for the South American service of Moore-McCormack Lines, will be launched at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, here, tomorrow. It will operate to Boston.

Miss Annie Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, will sponsor the ship in the presence of a large group of guests. Miss Bailey is a student at George Washington University.

The Mormacland is 492 feet long, 69 feet, six inches beam; 33 feet, six inches deep; 11,735 deadweight tons, and has 623,500 cubic bale feet, cargo space, including refrigerated space. Speed is to be 17 to 18 knots an hour.

The first two ships launched were the Mormacenn and the Mormacnyrk. The fourth will be launched in January, it is expected. The craft, primarily cargo carriers, have, however, 12 outside staterooms, each with private bath. The company's building program calls for 14 new ships, at a total cost of about \$40,000,000. The first six of the Federal C-2 type, were built between April and September this year. Plans are now being completed for the final group of four, which will be designed to accommodate 200 passengers each.

Following its launching, the Mormacland will be completed and tested. It is scheduled to sail for South America late in March, and is due in Boston—first port of call in the United States on its initial voyage next May.

Extra Day Given Customs Workers

Most of the nearly 500 customs employees in the Massachusetts District will be granted a holiday on Dec. 23 and Dec. 30, the two Saturdays before the Christmas and New Year's holidays, by order from Washington, with approval of President Roosevelt, according to Owen P. McKenna, assistant Collector of Customs.

Customs workers are being "re-cruited" for the annual singing of Christmas carols, this year to be at noon on Friday, Dec. 22, augmented by WPA trumpeters, after the precedent established several years ago by Joseph A. Maynard, when he was Collector. As in the past, Joseph Van Steenberg, of the marine division, is to act as conductor for the performers, who will go through the big tower from floor to floor, singing carols.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-500m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch. 5:15 "Bully and Betty." 5:30 Drama: music. 5:45 Scattered Baines. 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill. 6:15 Concert: music. 6:30 Sports comment. 6:45 Today in Europe. 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:15 "Lum and Abner." 7:30 Burns and Allen. 7:45 Comedy music. 8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang. 8:15 "The Pat." 8:30 "Ken Murray." 8:45 "Kenny Baker" or. 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	5:00 Army enlistment talk. 5:15 "Gene and Glenn." 5:30 "Jack Armstrong" sk. 5:45 "Tom Mix" sketch. 6:00 News; music; weather. 6:15 Dinner Concert. 6:30 Serenades. 6:45 Lowell Thomas' News. 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:15 "Mr. Keen" sketch. 7:30 "The Revelers" orchestra. 7:45 "Name in the News." 8:00 "Breeding Along" in "Kona Nightingale." 8:15 "Quack" sk. 8:30 "The Pat." 8:45 "Ken Murray." 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	5:00 "Girl Alone" sketch. 5:15 "Midstream" sk. 5:30 Sports report. 5:45 "Little Orphan Annie." 6:00 News Service. 6:15 Dinner Concert. 6:30 "Musical Rendezvous." 6:45 "Musical Roundup." 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:15 "Love a Mystery" sk. 7:30 "Inside of Sports" sk. 7:45 "Name in the News." 8:00 "Breeding Along" in "Kona Nightingale." 8:15 "Quack" sk. 8:30 "The Pat." 8:45 "Ken Murray." 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	5:00 Sports reports. 5:15 Sports reports. 5:30 Sports reports. 5:45 Sports reports. 6:00 News Service. 6:15 Dinner Concert. 6:30 "Musical Roundup." 6:45 "Musical Roundup." 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:15 "Love a Mystery" sk. 7:30 "Inside of Sports" sk. 7:45 "Name in the News." 8:00 "Breeding Along" in "Kona Nightingale." 8:15 "Quack" sk. 8:30 "The Pat." 8:45 "Ken Murray." 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	5:00 "Comic Page Club" sk. 5:15 Sports reports. 5:30 Sports reports. 5:45 Sports reports. 6:00 News Service. 6:15 Italian Radio Review. 6:30 "Musical Roundup." 6:45 "Musical Roundup." 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:15 "Love a Mystery" sk. 7:30 "Inside of Sports" sk. 7:45 "Name in the News." 8:00 "Breeding Along" in "Kona Nightingale." 8:15 "Quack" sk. 8:30 "The Pat." 8:45 "Ken Murray." 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.

Thursday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-500m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top of the Morning. 7:15 "The Morning." 7:30 "Mugsy" news. 7:45 "My Son and I." 8:00 "Paul Sullivan." 8:15 "Master Works on the Air." 8:30 "Helen Trent." 8:45 B. Goodman's Or. 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	7:00 News; "Morning Clock." 7:15 "The Morning." 7:30 "Mugsy" news. 7:45 "My Son and I." 8:00 "Paul Sullivan." 8:15 "Master Works on the Air." 8:30 "Helen Trent." 8:45 B. Goodman's Or. 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	7:00 Organ recital. 7:15 "The Morning." 7:30 "Mugsy" news. 7:45 "My Son and I." 8:00 "Paul Sullivan." 8:15 "Master Works on the Air." 8:30 "Helen Trent." 8:45 B. Goodman's Or. 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	7:00 "Musical Clock." 7:15 "The Morning." 7:30 "Mugsy" news. 7:45 "My Son and I." 8:00 "Paul Sullivan." 8:15 "Master Works on the Air." 8:30 "Helen Trent." 8:45 B. Goodman's Or. 9:00 "Dr. Christian." 9:15 "The Morning." 9:30 "Mugsy" news. 9:45 "My Son and I." 10:00 "Paul Sullivan." 10:15 "Master Works on the Air." 10:30 "Helen Trent." 10:45 B. Goodman's Or.	7:00 "Comic Page Club" sk. 7:15 Sports reports. 7:30 Sports reports. 7:45 Sports reports. 8:00 News Service. 8:15 Italian Radio Review. 8:30 "Musical Roundup." 8:45 "Musical Roundup." 9:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." 9:15 "Love a Mystery" sk. 9:30 "Inside of Sports" sk. 9:45 "Name in the News." 10:00 "Breeding Along" in "Kona Nightingale." 10:15 "Quack" sk. 10:30 "The Pat." 10:45 "Ken Murray." 11:00 "Dr. Christian." 11:15 "The Morning." 11:30 "Mugsy" news. 11:45 "My Son and I." 12:00 "Paul Sullivan." 12:15 "Master Works on the Air." 12:30 "Helen Trent." 12:45 B. Goodman's Or.

equipment. Due to the clearing agreement between the two countries and the credits which Bulgaria is believed to have accumulated recently, the transaction will probably make but little exchange available to Germany. Payment for the locomotives will reduce the balance of trade between the two countries which is now in favor of Bulgaria.

Haiti is looking to the United States as a source of supply of inexpensive laundry soaps which were formerly provided by European countries. The importers of Haiti report difficulty in procuring their needs due to cancellations of sailings by foreign flag ships.

The acute shortage of ships in Japan's merchant marine is being more keenly felt in that country than ever, now that the European war has caused a withdrawal of many ships of belligerent registry from world trade routes. German competition has, of course, disappeared completely and British rivalry has diminished with the calling of vessels from their regular routes for service in connection with the war. Normally, this would offer Japan an opportunity to entrench herself in world shipping, but because of the shortage of ships, and the importance attached to the nearness, services by the Government, sufficient ships are not available for the overseas trade. Present tonnage of Japan's merchant marine is estimated at approximately 5,500,000.

Warne Defends Research Union

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)

—Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, President of the Consumers' Union of the United States, believes that designation of his organization as one "formed by Communists" is "indicative of the unfairness of the Dies Committee."

Professor Warne said in a statement that J. B. Matthews, who listed the Consumers Union among "Communist-controlled" groups in a report to the House Committee investigating un-American activities, was formerly a Vice-President of Consumers Research, a competitor of the Union.

"Specifically," Professor Warne said in his statement, "we are unfairly charged with having three alleged Communists on our board of Directors: Abraham Isserman, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Jerome Davis, former President of the American Federation of Teachers and Miss Kathleen McNerny of the League of Women Shoppers.

"The progressive, non-Communist work of the Civil Liberties Union and of the American Federation of Teachers is sufficiently well known to make refutation unnecessary. Miss McNerny falls

into a different category. Her background with the Democratic National Committee is apparently not to be considered. We confess she is a real traitor. The Dies Committee must have been attracted by her auburn locks."

Mr. Matthews said in his report to the Dies Committee that "the special Committee on un-American activities is in possession of evidence which shows that a great part of the current popular and official attack upon advertising is the direct result of Communist propaganda in the field of consumer organization."

Asserting that the Union, with 90,000 members, was nonpartisan and non-political, Professor Warne said no representative of the Committee ever requested facts from the Union or called at its office.

Berle Denial

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, issued a formal denial Dec. 11 of reports he was a sponsor for an "investors' union." He said:

"I noticed in the newspaper that my name is used as a sponsor for a so-called 'investors' union' apparently organized by one Bernard J. Reis.

"I have no knowledge of this organization and have not consented to the use of my name in connection with it.

"About two years ago, Mr. Reis approached me with regard to a project he then had; but I have not heard from him or the project since that time, and know nothing about the present organization."

Doody's Muehl's
Big Brown EGGS
Fresh Daily from Local Farms
SPECIAL
until further notice
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doz. large size

PAINTINGS
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L. Gerard Paine
Dec. 11-Dec. 23

The Grace Horne Galleries
71 Newbury Street, Boston

HAMMOND ORGANS
Ideal instrument
for the home.
Four new models
on display at

M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Steinert Hall HANCOCK 1900

Sunshine Laundry

LET US ASSIST YOU
through the active
holiday season—a
choice of services.

Telephone BEACON 1790
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Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So far we've heard of nothing more lovely, in a unique way, than the idea passed along to us by a girl at Paine Furniture Company, (right opposite Hotel Statler, you know), which is that of using those black wrought-iron Hurricane Spike Candle Lamps you bought last summer, for outside Christmas decorations! One on either side of the path that leads up to your house would be an idea; just as one on either side of your porch entrance would. They look like the old-fashioned kerosene lamps, with the glass globe and all... but, of course, you burn a long red Stearic acid candle in them. Which lasts for something like six hours each, and sell for \$1.75 a dozen. The long, tall fixtures push right down into the ground with their sharp end, and by way of further adornment you tie them up with a bit of holly and ribbon bows. Or a wreath. They will certainly give off a nice friendly glow of welcome if you let them burn during the holiday season, and then next summer you can use them on your lawn, at the beach, or even on your porch. There are also matching wrought-iron bases that can be had, so you can use them on a porch very nicely. The lamp, chimney, spear business and all cost you \$2 each. If you want the base now it's a dollar extra. At Paine's, of course.

Miniature Tree Trimmed in White

Personally we always go for anything that even faintly resembles a white Christmas tree... because it reminds us of how trees look when a snow storm has passed over them; and we think the effect is intriguing. Probably that's why we want that miniature tree we saw up at Ethel Atkins' shop (right there between Shreve's and Carbone's, on Tremont Street, second floor, elevator service), because it's made up of pure white frothy feathers! For only a dollar, too. She has oodles of little decorative bits around (besides her usual showing of millinery, of course), like little wheelbarrows of china, all filled up with little greens and cones, and even little candles. And her "wedding ring" oib necklace is very different. Two or three rows of chain make the necklace, from which hang loads of old fashioned gold wedding bands! Lots of ideas for a dollar. And those handy purses with billfolds built right into them. And for the daughter who'll be home from school, and for whom the mail has already started bringing in invitations to parties, a huge snood of gold thread, with loads of gilt paillettes made right into it. Very gay and glittery; which is what they're looking for.

Curiosity Show Shows Novelties

If you don't know Ethel Lowe's Curiosity Shop, then we do think you should. Because here's a woman who has a great deal of sympathy for people who can never find these little things they need, but which they can seldom find. So she constantly ferrets out all these things, and there they are. At the moment she has fixed things up for mother, who'd probably like one of those \$1.98 knitted capes that come down to here. Or some stockings that will have a lot of wear in them. Silk, of course, but not the sheer affairs that can hardly be handled! Or an apron that'll whisk on or off in a jiffy. Called The Safe-Way. Painted waste baskets, cards, such as you'll see nowhere else, and so on. At 145 Tremont Street. Right next to Nisley's. Who by the way, are having a big sale... shoes, you know.

Printing Press For Little Horace

If you have a little Horace around who thinks at this stage that he'd like to be a newspaperman... then perhaps you'd like to get him one of Jordan Marsh's little \$1 printing press outfits. On which he can print the menu for the day, post cards, and umpteenth other things that he thinks are necessary! And that reminds us: Jordan's have long, lean, furry monkeys that zip open for little Ella's nightie in the daytime, but which cuddles up in her arm in bed at night. For that matter we were told that a lot of the younger-daters are trucking them around as under-the-arm purses!

Dorothy Gray has put out a special star-bedecked ensemble of Rose Geranium cologne, and a little cylinder of bath powder. The stars are outlined, just as you used to make them when you were in the first grade... remember? For \$2.50.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Cross Streeters Hit Parking Ban

About 50 merchants from Cross Street visited Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to protest against the strict enforcement of parking regulations in that area, by police. Parking is allowed for a one-hour period on the south side of the street but is prohibited on the north side. Merchants argued that parking on the north side between Salem Street and Haymarket Square is necessary to enable them to take care of the Christmas season business. Mayor Tobin said that he will meet with the traffic commission tomorrow morning to consider allowing parking for a limited period on the north side of Cross Street.

Composes Anthem for Radcliffe



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Victoria Glaser

President of the Radcliffe Choral Society of Cambridge, Mass., and author of the anthem, "This Endris Nyght," which will be sung at a Candlelight Service in Christ Church, Cambridge, Friday afternoon.

Yuletide Events at Radcliffe Include Candlelight Service

Christmas festivities sponsored by many groups and clubs at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, have already begun and will continue through this week and next. One of the principal events, scheduled for Friday afternoon, is the Christmas Candlelight Service in historic Christ Church, to which the entire college is invited.

An anthem, "This Endris Nyght," to be sung by 30 members of the Radcliffe Choral Society, was composed especially for this service by Miss Victoria Glaser, '40, of Cambridge, President of the Choral Society.

The service will be conducted entirely by students of the college. Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of the College, will make an address.

Candle lighters are to be the President and Vice-President of the Student Government, Nancy Preston, '40, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Lucy Williams, '40, of Exeter, N. H., respectively, and the four class Presidents, Sally Riley, '41, of Belmont; Eleanor Townsend, '41, of Newton; Constance Bonelli, '42, of Brookline; and Louise Carus, '43, of La Salle, Ill.

The Athletic Association has set aside the days from Friday, Dec. 15, to Wednesday, Dec. 20, as Donation Days, when food contributions will be collected at the college gymnasium and in the dormitories, to be given to families recommended by the Cambridge Welfare Society.

Bay State Grange Meets in Pittsfield

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13.—Most of the delegates to the three-day annual state convention of the Massachusetts Grange are installed at the Hotel Wendell headquarters. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is one of the group of candidates who will receive the sixth degree. Other speakers tonight will be Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of the Massachusetts State College; William E. Casey, State Commissioner of Agriculture; and Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation.

Seaman's School Staff Increased

Twelve permanent enrollees in the United States Maritime Service arrived in Boston today aboard the steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Line from New York to become part of a maintenance force at the new training school now being established at Gallups Island by the United States Government. These men bring the total staff at the school, which was established for American seamen forced out of jobs by the Neutrality Act forbidding American vessels to ply in certain foreign waters, to 65. Many American flag steamship companies, particularly the non-union lines are giving preference in employment to seamen who can produce discharge papers from the U. S. Maritime Service, the men who arrived today reported.

Jail 25 Persons In Heroin 'Drive'

Intensive drive against sale of the narcotic drug heroin was announced by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon here today. He disclosed that 25 persons, mostly Chinese, have been arrested in connection with the drive, which is under the direct supervision of William T. McCarthy, chief of the criminal division of the U. S. Attorney's office. Mr. Brandon said that traffic in

Masonic Group Installs Officers

George W. Long of Cambridge is today the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, having been elected and installed at the 141st annual convocation of that organization in the Boston Masonic Temple last evening. He succeeds Edward H. Whittemore of West Roxbury, who has served as the head of Capital Masonry in Massachusetts for the past three years. Also elected and installed were: Clarence L. Tower of Wollaston, Deputy Grand High Priest; Harold R. Duffie of West Roxbury, Grand King; Malcolm G. Ayres of Newburyport, Grand Scribe; Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Grand Treasurer; and Raymond T. Sewall of Boston, Grand Secretary. Grand Chaplains were named as follows: the Rev. Paul Sterling of Melrose; the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton of North Cambridge; the Rev. Walter C. Pierce of Sharon; the Rev. Morton D. Dunning of Wellesley Hills; and the Rev. Francis D. Taylor of Watertown. Other Grand Officers chosen were: Grenville L. Hancock of Belmont, Captain of the Host; Orris C. Davis of Winthrop, Principal Sojourner; Ralph K. Manning of Melrose, Royal Arch Captain; Donald S. Reeves of Dedham, Master of the Third Veil; Harry G. Elwell of Watertown, Master of the Second Veil; J. Warren Ramsey of Graton, Master of the First Veil; Everett B. Stacey of Lynn; and Fred B. Levesley of Hyannis, both Stewards, and Fred C. Mackintosh of Boston, Tyler.

G. O. P. Plans Call for Dewey To Talk Here

Massachusetts Republicans soon will be able to compare the political attributes of Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, and Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, candidates for the Republican presidential nomination. Announcement comes from headquarters in New York that Mr. Dewey will make his first 1940 speech of the campaign in Boston sometime before Jan. 15. Although the name of the organization sponsoring his appearance was not officially revealed, it was learned that the Republican Club of Massachusetts, which tendered a dinner to Senator Taft last night, has invited Mr. Dewey to Massachusetts in January. Therefore, political observers assume the Republican Club will sponsor the Dewey appearance.

The club hopes to present to the aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination in the early months of the campaign. Meanwhile, a remark by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his special welcoming Senator Taft was causing some political observers to consider the possibility that England Republicans might have a local "favorite son" rather than go outside for a candidate. Governor Saltonstall, while praising Senator Taft, declared:

"New England is not without its sons who merit high office. Therefore, it will consider well whom it chooses among those to keep the Nation on its true course to its high destiny."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire is already campaigning for the nomination. Other New England possibilities are Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, and Gov. Francis P. Murphy (R) of New Hampshire.

However, the general feeling among Republican leaders is that Massachusetts and other New England States will send their delegations to the Republican National Convention unpledged.

Church of Air Program On Christian Science

William R. Knox of Boston, Mass., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 10 a. m., eastern standard time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Knox will speak on "The Still Small Voice."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, has selected for her first number, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," by Root, the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy; and for her second, Hymn 74, "Go forth and Stand Upon the Mount," from the Christian Science Hymnals. Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield will assist at the organ.

This program will originate from station WEEL, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network. Boston listeners may hear the program from station WEEL, and listeners in New England may also tune to WDRC, Hartford; WPRO, Providence; WORC, Worcester; WNEK, Springfield; Wamont; and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

New Methods in Ship Insurance Grow From World War Lessons

Government sponsored war risk insurance—at lower rates than a privately owned insurance company could offer—is attracting a large volume of such business to Great Britain, although companies in the United States are writing a considerable volume of war risk coverage, particularly on American cargoes and American vessels.

Lessons of the World War taught insurance companies that difficulty of merchants in placing sufficient coverage on large and valuable shipments was due to restriction of each company to the liability of its own steamer which it could not increase plus the amounts it could collect from its re-insurers. However, who had limited liability with other companies, they could take for themselves. And one company could help another by accepting re-insurance from the other company, because each company felt it necessary to keep its own market open for its own customers.

Started Operating June 10, 1918, as a result of this situation, the realization that the full possibilities of the shipping market of the Nation, as a whole, were not utilized—the American companies and the foreign companies doing business in the United States, formed an organization known as the American-Cargo War Risk Re-insurance Exchange, in case another war should break out. This organization began operations June 10, 1918, was explained today by Harold I. Bartlett of the Boston Insurance Company.

Each company that is a member of this Exchange is re-insured by the Exchange on all classes of war insurance assumed by the Exchange; each company receiving back from the Exchange a fixed percentage of the Exchange's liability on each vessel.

In this way the war insurance market is considerably enlarged, and the limitations which existed in the World War when each company was afraid of being doubled up through other sources, have been obviated.

Formation of the Exchange, points out Mr. Bartlett, is one of the most forward-looking steps taken in the marine insurance business for a long time, and provides a wide war risk market for the American shipper. In case of loss, the individual shipper does not look to the Exchange, but to the company in which he is insured. The re-insurance with the Exchange, however, enables the company to issue its policy for a much increased amount.

Some foreign governments offer war risk insurance at rates below the marine underwriters' rates, inasmuch as the government makes such rates for the purpose of maintaining its national commerce or insuring its supply of foodstuffs, said Mr. Bartlett. The government rates are not a reflection of the hazard, he adds, and the losses that are not covered by the rates are assumed by the government. If the premiums do not equal the losses and expenses, the taxpayer

makes up the difference. Obviously, a privately-owned insurance company could not be expected to meet such government rates, he said.

British Firms in Pool

Private companies in Great Britain are members of the British Institute of Underwriters, which, like the American organization, constitutes a "pool" of companies who share the war risks written by each.

Rates fluctuate sharply with day by day developments, and the recent "wave" of sinkings, whether caused by mine or torpedo, sent rates skyward. In such times as those, even the higher rates demanded fail to meet the cost of settlements, according to several Boston insurance men who were questioned.

Settlements are usually made as soon after the vessel is sunk as is possible, delayed only long enough to secure definite proof that specific merchandise was on board at the time of sinking, and satisfactory evidence that the vessel in question was actually sent to the bottom.

Forte Off Commission

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced yesterday that Judge Felix Forte, recently appointed to the Superior Court, has resigned as a member of the special commission investigating pardons and parole. The Governor would not say when he would name a successor.

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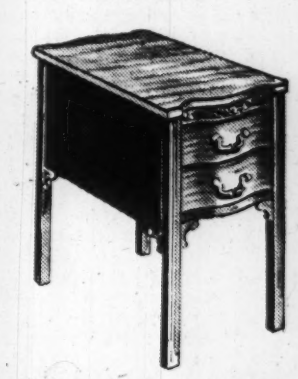
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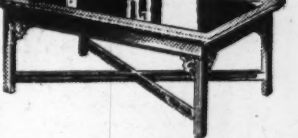
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A handsome low-priced gift that's entirely different. It's equipped with a chime that signals when toast is done! 2-slice capacity. Automatic 100
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Baseball Club Tops A. P. Poll—Coast Yearling Oarsmen Not to Journey East

Yankees Voted No. 1 Team For Fourth Straight Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The boss always said to put the news at the top of the story, so this first paragraph is hardly the place to tell you the country's sports experts picked the New York Yankees of baseball the No. 1 team of all 1939 sports.

Rather, it is the spot to explain that the experts balloting in the ninth annual Associated Press poll had a hard time deciding whether Iowa's comebacking football Hawkeyes, or the undefeated teams of Southern California, Tennessee and Cornell, rated the No. 2 slot. They finally gave it to Iowa, with 37½ points to 34 for the Pacific Coast Conference champions; 33 for the other half of the Rose Bowl, Tennessee, and 26 for Cornell.

Fourth for Yanks

Yet the combined vote for these four gridiron powers was only slightly more than half the total the Yankees rolled up in winning recognition as the "outstanding team of the year, amateur or professional," for the fourth straight year, just as easily as they skyrocketed to their fourth straight world championship with a woeful defeating of the Cincinnati Reds in October.

Sixty-one of the 79 experts who cast ballots from all parts of the country picked the Yankees as undisputed No. 1 team. Another split their ticket between the Yankees and the Hawkeyes. Thirteen others put the Yanks in second place. There were only four who did not mention them.

Baseball Sweep

On a basis of three points for a first-place nomination, two for second and one for third, the Yanks ran up the tremendous total of 211½ points for the most lopsided edge in the nine-year history of the Associated Press poll. Not only did it give the Yankees their fourth straight win, but it gave baseball a record of eight straight years of boasting the country's leading team. Not since the first poll back in '31, when Southern California's football Trojans won over the St. Louis Cardinals, has any except the World Series baseball winner been voted the award.

Of the 17 first-place selections in which the Yankees did not figure this year, seven went to Iowa's footballers, two to Southern California, three to Tennessee, two to Cornell and one each to the basketball teams of Oregon and Ohio State and to the footballers of Pennsylvania State College.

Aggies Sixth

As a sport, football led all the rest, with nine college and professional teams being nominated. The Texas Aggies, heading for the Sugar Bowl, were sixth on the list with 18 points.

Basketball won six nominees, headed by the University of Oregon's champions in seventh place with 12 points. Baseball had four on the list and crew, three. South-

ern California was mentioned twice, in track as well as football. The voting:

Team and sport	First Points	2d Points	3d Points	Total Points
N. Y. Yankees, baseball	211½	7½	37½	256
U. of Iowa, football	37½	23½	13½	74½
U. of S. California, football	23½	13½	7½	44½
U. of Tennessee, football	13½	7½	3½	24½
Cornell U., football	13½	7½	3½	24½
Texas A. & M., football	13½	7½	3½	24½
U. of Oregon, basketball	13½	7½	3½	24½
Cincinnati Reds, baseball	13½	7½	3½	24½
Australian Davis Cup, tennis	13½	7½	3½	24½
Boston Bruins, hockey	13½	7½	3½	24½
U. of S. California, track	13½	7½	3½	24½
Green Bay Packers, pro football	13½	7½	3½	24½
N. Y. Giants, pro football	13½	7½	3½	24½
Long Island U., basketball	13½	7½	3½	24½
Denver Nuggets, basketball	13½	7½	3½	24½
Harvard, crew	13½	7½	3½	24½
U. of California, crew	13½	7½	3½	24½
Three points each—Penn State, football (1 first); St. Louis Cardinals, baseball; Brooklyn Dodgers, baseball; United States Internationalists, polo.	13½	7½	3½	24½
Two points—Oklahoma A. & M., wrestling.	13½	7½	3½	24½
One point each—Tulane U., football; U. of Washington, crew; Marquette U., basketball; Frankfurt (Ind.) High School, basketball.	13½	7½	3½	24½

Bostonian Enters The Semifinals

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Three Philadelphia women, Ann Page, Hope Knowles, and Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., and Bostonian, Eleonora Sears, advanced to the semifinal bracket of the women's Atlantic Coast squash racquets tournament yesterday.

Miss Page, seeded No. 1 and five times winner of the title, first eliminated Betty Shellenberger of Philadelphia, 15-12, 15-11, 15-8, and then defeated Mrs. Phillip Fowler of Boston, 15-9, 15-8, 17-14, in the quarterfinals.

Miss Knowles, who eliminated Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw of Philadelphia in the second round Monday, reached the penultimate rung yesterday by beating Margaret Boswick of New York, 9-15, 15-4, 16-13, 15-8.

Mrs. Beatty eliminated Mrs. Eugene Voit of New York in the second round, 15-8, 12-15, 15-8, 15-8, and then beat Margaret Baker of Boston, 17-15, 12-15, 15-10, 18-14.

Miss Sears advanced by eliminating Mrs. Gerald Rorer of Philadelphia Monday and defeating Mrs. William McDowell of Philadelphia in the quarter-finals yesterday, 15-2, 15-12, 15-4.

(Quarter-Final Round)
 Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Margaret Boswick, New York, 9-15, 15-4, 16-13, 15-8.
 Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Margaret Barker, Boston, 17-15, 12-15, 15-8.
 Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Phillip Fowler, Boston, 15-9, 15-8, 17-14.
 Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. William McDowell, Philadelphia, 15-2, 15-12, 15-4.

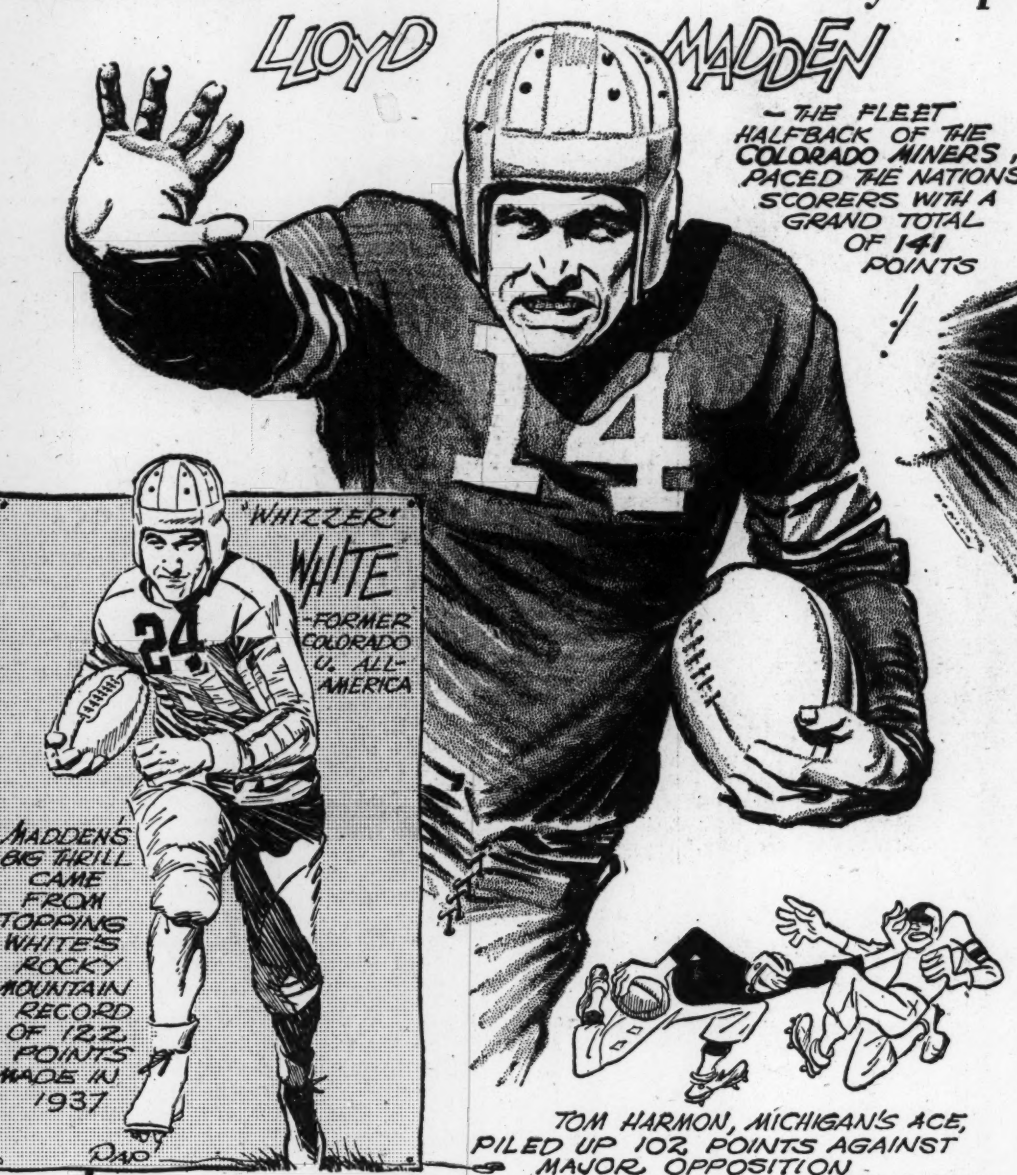
'Celery Bowl'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—St. Mary's University of San Antonio has accepted an invitation to meet Gonzaga in a "Celery Bowl" football game in Denver New Year's Day.

National League

By the Associated Press
 New York Americans 4, Chicago 0.
 Boston 3, Detroit 1.

'Pace Setter'



Rocky Mountain Region Furnishes Scoring Star

DENVER, Colo.—Ten years ago in this region Earl "Dutch" Clark was tops among the gridirers; two years ago it was Byron "Whizzer" White; and this year it is Colorado Mines' hard-hitting, 185 pounds of dynamite, Lloyd Madden.

Principally because of the fact that 22-year-old Madden plays on a team which failed to meet any powerful opposition has been shunned by those who pick All-America teams. Nevertheless and not in the least detracting from his prestige is the fact that he won the individual scoring championship of the country.

Playing in eight games, the stocky little halfback counted 23 touchdowns and three points after touchdowns for a total of 141-27 more than his closest competitor, Don Lieberman of Manchester.

Madden was the sparkplug of the blue and silver suited Mines team, which wound up its season as one of the 10 undefeated and untied teams in the country. The Mines also won their first championship of the Rocky Mountain Conference in more than almost two decades.

The performance of Madden on this region's gridirons as well as his team almost overshadowed the final windup of the Big Seven Conference, composed of the larger and athletically stronger schools.

For the champion Colorado University team, it was almost a storybook finish. It goes like this: The Silver and Golds dropped their

first game of the season to Missouri University; the second to Utah State; the third to Kansas State. Then some factions began talking of ousting Coach "Bunny" Oakes. In the heat of the battle the Coloradoans came through with a surprise victory over the powerful Utah University Redskins. From then on it was victory all the way. Now Coach Oakes is again the idol of the campus.

Utah came in for second honors, Denver University wound up in third, Brigham Young fourth, and Utah State, Colorado State and Wyoming, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively.

Average 13.61 points
 The main feature of the just closed season for the 12 teams of the Rocky Mountain region was that each team averaged 13.61 points per game—or the greatest of any section of the nation, according to a survey.

On the all-conference Big Seven as selected for the official A. G. Spalding & Bros. football guide it was novel to find five players only 20 years old, the same number 21 and only one 22.

Following was the team selected: Ends, John Pudlik, 41, Colorado U., and Pete Bogden, 40, Utah; tackles, John Woudenberg, 40, Denver, and Luke Pappas, 40, Utah; guards, Mark Duncan, 41, Denver, and Rex Geary, 41, Utah; center, Frank Scott, 41, Denver; quarterback, Bill Swan, 40, Utah; halfbacks, Leo Stasica, 41, Colorado, and Vern Miller, 42, Colorado; fullback, Herb McCarthy, 40, Denver.

Reds' Exhibitions

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Thirty-three games are on the 1940 spring exhibition schedule of the Cincinnati Reds, announced by General Manager Warren G. Giles.

Fourteen of the contests are against the Boston Red Sox, and six against the Detroit Tigers. A spring "resumption" of the World Series the Reds meet the Yankees. Highlights of the schedule will be a three-day visit in Havana, when the National League champs will play a picked Cuban team.

Pitchers and catchers will report to Manager Bill McKechnie at Tampa on Monday, Feb. 26. Infielders and outfielders are to report March 1. The exhibition schedule:

March 8, Brooklyn at Tampa; 9, Brooklyn at Clearwater; 10, Red Sox at Tampa; 12, Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 13, Cardinals at Tampa; 14, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 15, Detroit at Lakeland; 16, Red Sox at Sarasota; 17, Giants at Tampa; 18, Yankees at Tampa; 19, Detroit at Tampa; 20, Phillies at Miami; 22-23-24 at Havana; 25, Giants at Tampa; 26, Giants at Winter Haven; 30, Red Sox at Tampa; 31, Red Sox at Birmingham, Ala. April 1, Red Sox at Charleston, S. C.; 2, Red Sox at Columbia, S. C.; 3, Red Sox at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 4, Red Sox at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 5, Red Sox at Rocky Mount, N. C.; 6, Red Sox at Portsmouth, Ohio; 7, Red Sox at Dayton, Ohio; 13, Detroit at Cincinnati; 14, Detroit at Cincinnati.

Phelan Signs Contract

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Football Coach Jimmy Phelan of University of Washington has signed a one-year contract.

Beyond stating the salary would be the same as under the three-year contract expiring Dec. 31, Athletic Director Ray Eckmann did not disclose the figure. Campus reports, however, have listed Phelan's salary around \$9,000 a year.

The contract will carry Phelan through his eleventh year as head man in Washington football.

American Association

By the Associated Press
 Wichita 2, Tulsa 1.

Nels Stewart Aids Amerks To Triumph

Now that they have old Slippery Sam—the man who goes on forever—back in uniform, the New York Americans may begin to go places in the National Hockey League race.

Slippery Sam is Nelson Stewart, big center man who has come through 15 seasons of big league hockey and still can hold his own in fast company. He didn't expect to play this year. The Americans released him last spring so he could look for a coaching job while they rebuilt their squad with younger men.

In Playing Shape
 But when injuries began to help the other league clubs in pushing the Amerks to the bottom of the standing, Sam went across to the New River Vale (N. J.) rink and put in a lot of time skating. He finally got into playing shape and joined up again last night.

All he did was score the 33rd goal of his big-league career the first time he got on the ice and help the Americans along to a 4-0 triumph over the Chicago Black Hawks. He was aided on that play by Hooley Smith, his former partner on the famous 3-5 line of the Montreal Maroons years ago. Eddie Wiseman, a veteran himself though he is several years younger than Stewart, did the rest of the job. He rang up the first and third goals and passed to Johnny Sorrell for the fourth.

Romnes Back in Uniform

The Americans had other reinforcements as they earned a tie with the Detroit Red Wings for sixth place. Doc Romnes was back in uniform after recovering from a broken hand, and young Pat Egan and Chuck Shannon came up from the Springfield Indians to strengthen the defense line.

The Boston Bruins, who profited to the extent of regaining their tie with Toronto for the league lead, also came to Amerks' aid. They trimmed Detroit, 3-1, the Red Wings' sixth-straight defeat. The Bruins had to work hard for every score, although they never were behind and suffered one terrific blow when young Roy Conacher received a fractured wrist in the second period in a collision with Jimmy Orlando. Conacher probably will be out six weeks, and Manager Art Ross recalled Red Hamill from the Hershey Bears to take his place.

Jack Shewchuck's first big-league goal started Boston off right, but Carl Liscombe knotted the count. It wasn't until the third period that Herb Cain and Mel Hill netted the winning counters.

Western Players

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sixteen of the 22 players who will represent the West in the annual East-West charity football game here New Year's Day have accepted bids to play.

The Eastern team's roster was completed Monday.

The 16 who have agreed to join the western team are Jack Sanders, Southern Methodist tackle; Olie Cardill, Rice halfback; John Schiehl, Santa Clara's All-American center; Bill Anahu, Santa Clara end; Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons center; Leroy Zimmerman, San Jose State fullback; Stan Andersen, tackle, and Hampton Pool, guard, both Stanford; Lee Artoe, California tackle; Kay Eakin, Arkansas halfback; Frank Ivy and John Shirik, ends, and Dick Faver, halfback, all of Oklahoma; Sam Schwartzkopf, Nebraska tackle, and Don Crumbaker, end, and Bill Beezley, guard, both Kansas State.

England's Fairways May Become Cabbage Patches

LONDON (AP)—England's golf courses should be planted in potatoes and cabbage, the London Daily Express declared.

"All these lush fairways are too great a luxury when we need every acre for growing food," the editorial said.

"If the rich businessmen want to exercise, let them put down their mashes and take up their spades."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press
 Results Dec. 12
 Villanova 54, Washington College 33.
 Manhattan 41, Newark University 33.
 Grove City 27, Clinton 18.
 Michigan Tech 39, Grand Rapids 33.
 Wash. and Jefferson 39, Mount Union 29.
 Wayne Teachers 47, Nebraska Wesleyan 40.
 Lasalle 37, West Chester 21.
 St. Mary's U. 22, Texas A. & M. 29.
 Wittenberg 41, Franklin-Marshall 33.
 Washington State 47, Montana State 32.
 Mont. Univ. 48, Concordia 42.
 Stephen F. Austin 38, Ouchita College 23.
 Southeastern Tech 42, Tex. Christ. 31.
 Notre Dame 51, Wisconsin 33.
 Washington University (St. Louis) 34, Missouri School of Mines 29.
 Calvin 34, Kalamazoo 14.
 Oregon St. Gaylords (Bozeman, La.) 45, William and Mary 62, Langley Field 50.
 Augustana 43, Iowa Wesleyan 40.
 Okla. A&M 50, Pittsburg (Kan.) Tech 27.
 New Mexico State 38, W. Texas State 35.
 Brury 21, Belhaven 20.
 Rice Institute 72, N. Texas Teachers 37.
 Idaho 42, Eastern Washington College 34.
 Lawrence Tech 39, St. Mary's 33.
 Yale 36, Fordham 28.
 Trinity 63, Massachusetts State 39.
 U. of Maryland 48, Western Maryland 32.
 Richmond 46, Hampden-Sydney 22.
 Bucknell 47, American University 36.
 Vermont 42, St. Michaels 39.
 R. I. State 80, Lowell Tech 33.

International-American League

By the Associated Press
 New Haven 3, Syracuse 1.

'Sweeping Hudson' Thing Of Past for Westerners

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—"Sweeping the Hudson," the eloquent phrase that describes varsity, junior varsity, and freshman victories for one school in the annual National eight-oared intercollegiate rowing championships at Poughkeepsie—is a thing of the past as far as Western crews are concerned.

A recent joint announcement from the athletic administrations of the University of Washington and the University of California, said that in the future freshmen crews would no longer make the Eastern trip.

At the University of Washington, the only school in modern crew history to ever accomplish the almost impossible feat of sweeping the Hudson, the announcement was met with surprise. On two successive years, 1936 and 1937, the Husky eights won all three races.

Sport Has No Income
 Many reasons were forwarded by the administration for this yearling layoff. One not emphasized, but which was highly important was the financial situation. For a sport that has no income, crew is an unusually big expense that receives no adequate justification in comparison with the small amount spent on other sports.

Sending a group of 35-40 students and coaches on a 6,000-mile round-trip jaunt across the continent, takes a big chunk of security out of any athletic administration, and this in addition to a 2,000-mile bi-yearly trip for Coast competition.

Reasons for the move were given by the athletic director, University president, and coach. Director of Athletics Ray L. Eckmann took the position that it is the University's policy to minimize first-year participation in competitive athletics to allow freshmen more time to become adjusted to their college studies and campus life.

Dr. Lee Paul Siegf, University president, mentioned the new move will eliminate the necessity for freshmen getting leaves of absence and will allow them to finish their freshman year in a normal way.

Coach Speaks
 The coach, Al Ulbrickson, commented, "The trip to Poughkeepsie allows the freshmen to realize so many of their ambitions their first year. We have found it takes a great deal of incentive out of varsity and jayvee competition."

In the opinion of this correspondent the statement of the coach is the key to the whole situation. Last year's jayvee crew was probably the match that kindled the flame. This boatload, mostly seniors, had been to the

Hudson either once or twice before, and the trip was just a lark to them.

They rowed a grand race, finishing second, but many small incidents previous to race day had caused the coach much trouble, for it was hard to coach a group that had lost much of the incentive of the trip.

It is unfortunate that future freshmen crews should have to take chastisement for something not their own fault. Freshmen have always handled themselves with propriety and have been properly grateful for the trip. But in eliminating regular yearly trips for the frosh, the authorities are striking at the basic cause, and hope to make things better for future years.

New Trends
 The action may result in developing several new trends.

First, it will give the Eastern crews a chance to regain some of their prestige. Of the last eight Poughkeepsie freshmen races, Washington has won six, California one, and Syracuse one. But with both Western frosh schools out of the way, many schools like Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania will enter boats, while the other Eastern schools will enter every year, instead of at random.

The junior varsity race may be given a setback, especially if the Western schools decide also not to send a jayvee entry. It is quite possible that in normal years only a varsity crew will represent Washington and California, or in any case at least only the winner of the Washington-California jayvee race in the spring.

When you consider that in 1937 only three boats competed in the National jayvee race, and in the past two years only six crews including Washington and California, it appears there may not be enough entries to make the race worthwhile.

Another possible trend is the loss of incoming material at the Western schools. It is recognized that the hope of earning a trip to Poughkeepsie has been a big influence to ambitious freshmen looking for an athletic interest. They may not be so anxious to give up their afternoons throughout the school year with only an outside chance of ever making the big trip.

The future will reveal what will happen. At present we can only look back in eulogy and note that in 10 frosh races entered by each school, the Husky yearlings have won six, placed second twice, fourth once, and fifth once, while the Golden Bears have one victory, five seconds, and one fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh.

Bob Cahn

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Max West's Power Attracts League

As Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel upheld the fair name of the Bees last week at Cincinnati, every rival club owner and his manager in the National League pursued them around the Netherlands-Plaza lobby asking for a sale price on Maximilian Edward West. Although an accurate check is impossible for obvious reasons, it is believed that of all players supposedly on the market, Maxie attracted the most attention at the major-minor convention. Which should be a hint of the boy's possibilities as a ball player. If he is thought of so highly within the league, he must have something more than a pair of large feet.

West, in the eyes of the man on the street, has not compiled a brilliant record during his two seasons with the Bees. Neither is it attractive. But in the eyes of Quinn, Stengel and most of the writers who have stayed close behind the club, young Max has enjoyed a fairly flattering existence.

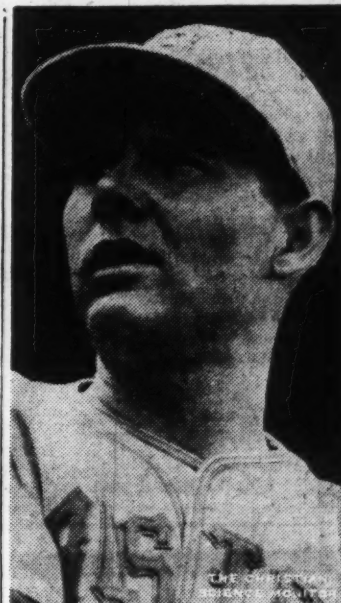
Produced 83 Runs
 In 1938 he batted a mere .234 and was not what you would call a flash in the field. But in 123 games he drove across 83 runs for the weak-hitting Bees and smashed 10 homers. Last year his average increased to .282, his runs batted in total to 83 and his four-bagger output to 19. Only six men flagged in more runners; only five produced more homers. And remember that the boy was swinging with the slowest offensive unit in the circuit, his batting average was 18 points under .300 and he appeared in only 123 championship contests. Johnny Mize, the league's No. 1 slugger, took part in 153 Cardinal games and hit a high .353, yet accounted for only 26 more runs than did West. This data makes one wonder what sort of record the young Bee would compile if he operated with a hitting ball club.

Most of the propositions put before Quinn and Stengel were almost irresistible. The Bees could have paid plenty of 1940 bills with the check West's outright sale would have brought. But as Casey and Bob have always contended, they can't play a bundle of cash in the outfield.

The Giants, for example, are understood to have offered \$50,000. Bill Lohman, Joe Moore and Bob Seeds for the privilege of playing husky Max at the Polo Grounds. If the Bees had shown any interest whatever, Bill Terry probably would have added to the \$50,000. But the answer was a prompt and final "No!"

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Terry is trying hard to part with Joe Moore, who not very long ago was the outstanding lead-off man in the National League and a valuable all-around outfielder. Only Joe Medwick ranked ahead of him in the left-field patrol. But 1939 was a bad year for Moore. Even his official batting and fielding averages, which took a sharp decline, fail to tell the complete story. Terry thinks his man never again will be a top-notch performer. Among others who share this opinion is Casey Stengel. The manager of the Bees thinks that Moore's weakened throwing arm is the tip that he is on the downgrade.

If Stengel carries out his present plans at Bradenton in March, Tony Cuccinello will face the rapidly approaching campaign as a third baseman. "Cooch" has nursed a pet ambition to play the "hot corner" for a number of years, but always was more valuable at second base. With young Sebastian Sisti developing faster than a December trade rumor, however, Stengel should be in a position to give the veteran his chance. At the far turn, the length of Tony's major league career will become elastic.



By a Staff Photographer
 Max West

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Ulen Sees Improvement in Crimson Swimmers—Hamill to Join Bruins in Toronto

Harvard Opens Tank Year With Alumni Friday Night

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvard varsity pool in the Indoor Athletic Building was nearly deserted. In his office facing the beginners' section, which was filled with a group of neophytes who were becoming accustomed to the water, Coach Hal Ulen was getting ready for his afternoon session with the varsity. Just back from lunch, he paused as he put his overcoat in his locker. "My team this year?" he asked. "I think it will be about medium in ability, but tops in spirit."

League Improved

Never one to mince matters nor to lean too far as some coaches do to optimism or pessimism, Hal stated his opinion as frankly as he knew how. "There are some persons who think that Yale will be our only obstacle this year, but I think differently. The team will be better than it was last year, to be sure, but for that matter the whole Eastern Intercollegiate League will be improved."

"We have a few more swimmers than we had last season," he went on, "the juniors are turning in better times, and our freestylers have improved. But on the other hand, we will be weak in the three feature events, the breaststroke, backstroke, and dive."

Greenhood Missed

Harvard will have a couple of good divers on hand when the season gets under way Friday night against the Alumni, but they cannot measure up to last year's captain, Rusty Greenhood, the most polished diver in Harvard's history, according to Ulen. Rusty, the eastern intercollegiate champion for two years on both the high and low boards. The plight in the other two events may be seen in the fact that against Yale, Harvard took two third places.

This year's Yale team, incidentally, Ulen believes to be the best in the circuit and possibly the best in Eli history. "They have everything to make a great team," he declared as he tested the stopwatch on the desk. "You know how they speak of a football team's being two or three deep? Well, this Yale team is five deep, and there is almost no distinction between the men in the various events. It looks as though Bob Kipphut's only worry will be who to use and when."

May Be Undeatable

"The Elis have a good chance of going through the season undefeated, although they may have trouble with Michigan and Ohio State, which for the first time have been scheduled together on the Yale list. A national title, in fact, is not improbable if Yale lives up to expectations."

Hal went on to discuss the rest of the league briefly, saying that every team with the exception of Penn would show a marked improvement. "Dartmouth will be better," he declared, "chiefly because of the 'New Deal' in Harvard. Carl Michaels, former assistant coach at Yale, has taken over at Dartmouth. He is young and enthusiastic, and the Indians, who tied with Penn and Navy for last place in the league last year, should benefit. Princeton is more powerful than it was last year, and Navy will be better."

Cutler High Scorer

Getting back to Harvard, Ulen thought that Capt. Eric Cutler would again be the star of the team. High scorer for the Crimson, and second by only two points to Paul Williams of Penn in the league scoring, Eric will double in the 220 and 440-yard freestyles.

"Cutler should be even better this year," said Ulen. Other distance swimmers will include Ed Hewitt, Lonnie Stowell, and Bob White. For sprinters Hal will use Art Bosworth, who, incidentally, is the best on the squad in the backstroke, but who is needed in the sprints. Frankie Power, Ned Goldwasser, and Dave Stearns, last season's freshman captain, Max Kraus and Al Waldron will again team in the breaststroke, while Craig Moore will again be used in the backstroke. George Dana and Chet Sangenkahn are the best divers.

The Alumni who will return for the meet Friday night have the makings of a good team, but they will be handicapped by lack of condition. Charlie Hutter, though, will probably be good for firsts in the sprints, while Greenhood should take the dive. Others who have signified their intention of swimming are Gregg Jameson, and Dario Berizzi in the breaststroke, George Scott in the sprints, and Gram Cummin in the backstroke.

Eagle Scorer Leading List In Minor Race

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 13 (AP)—Bill Summerhill of the New Haven Eagles was out in front today in the race for individual scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League, but Joe Fisher of Indianapolis was crowding on his heels.

The league's weekly statistical summary credited Summerhill with 24 points, and Fisher with 23. Connie Brown of Indianapolis, who was tied with Summerhill for first place last week at 19 points, failed to add a single point to his total during the week, and dropped back to a third place tie with Tony Hemmerling of New Haven.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh, with 36 minutes in the penalty box, remained at the head of the league's "bad man" division.

The leading scorers:

Player	G	A	Pts
Summerhill, New Haven	12	12	24
Fisher, Indianapolis	7	16	23
Hemmerling, New Haven	10	10	19
Brown, Indianapolis	9	10	19
Schultz, Springfield	11	7	18
Postor, Philadelphia	10	7	17
Palmer, Springfield	7	10	17
McDonald, Indianapolis	4	13	17
Kaminsky, Springfield	2	15	17
Cole, Syracuse	8	9	17
Shill, Providence	5	10	15

N. E. Ice League Schedule Revised

The four local members of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League—Northeastern, Boston University, Boston College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology—will play 19 home games this winter, according to the revised schedule released this morning by Donald H. MacKenzie of Northeastern, Secretary of the organization.

All games are at the Arena and will start at 8 p. m., unless otherwise indicated. The schedule includes only league games in Boston.

The schedule follows:

Dec. 2—M. I. T. vs. B. U.; 20—B. C. vs. M. I. T.
Dec. 9—B. C. vs. N. U.; 16—N. U. vs. M. I. T. and B. C. vs. B. U.; 30—N. U. vs. B. C.
Feb. 2—B. C. vs. Middlebury; 2:30 p. m.; 6—B. U. vs. M. I. T. and N. U. vs. B. C.; 13—N. U. vs. M. I. T. and B. C. vs. N. H.; 15—B. U. vs. Colby; 2:30 p. m.; 26—N. H. vs. M. I. T. and N. U. vs. Bowdoin; 29—B. C. vs. Colby; 24—B. U. vs. B. C. and B. U. vs. N. H.; 27—B. C. vs. M. I. T. and B. U. vs. N. H.

Cotton Picking Experts



By a Staff Photographer

Eli Whitney may have invented the cotton gin, but these Boston College football stars aim to show the residents of Dallas, Texas, that they have a method all their own for picking cotton when they

meet Clemson in the Cotton Bowl on New Year's Day. From left to right: Capt. Charlie Schwotzer, Charlie O'Rourke, Chet Gladchuck, Vito Ananis, and Henry Toczylowski.

Searching Draft For New England Athletics Drawn

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP)—The committee representing the athletic bodies of 33 New England Colleges has formulated a code of ethics recommending among other things the banning of any form of financial aid to a student "primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

The code was drafted at a recent meeting of the New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics and was announced yesterday by Malcolm Farmer, Yale Athletic Director who is leaving his post Jan. 1.

The conference report, to be acted upon by the presidents of the 33 institutions, was released, Farmer said, "in the belief that the present trend toward subsidization of college athletics works against the foundation of amateur sport and will be ultimately detrimental to intercollegiate athletics throughout the country."

The committee recommended that "each college should have legislation controlling practices which create suspicion and which are held objectionable."

Among those practices, the code listed visits to preparatory schools by athletic officials or coaches, control of assignment of jobs or perquisites by athletic officials, direct correspondence by such officials and prospective students and assurance of scholarship aid and board jobs transmitted to schoolboy athletes by coaches or other officials.

It recommends that no candidate is to be eligible to represent his college in athletics who has received "from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support" money or its equivalent in board or lodging unless the source of those benefits have been approved by an appropriate official of his college "on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

Under the code, every candidate for a sport would be obliged to submit a complete statement of the sources of his financial support to an official or committee appointed by the college president.

N. Y. C. Eleven Cancels Plans for Miami Game

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Coach Jesse Yarbrough of Miami High School's undefeated football team said last night he had not been informed that the all-star team of New York City had met with difficulties in its plan to play a Christmas charity game here.

"The players are absolutely right if they canceled plans not in accord with state regulations," he added. "We wouldn't want them to participate in a game that wasn't in accord with their rules."

He said a National Sports Council had charge of the program, and didn't know if it was considering the Garfield, N. J., team. "I know about 50 good teams that would like to play us Christmas Day," said Yarbrough. "I'm sure one of them will be selected."

Tigers Defeat B. C.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Princeton puckmen spoiled the Boston College hockey sextet's debut last night, turning back the visitors 9-5 in a free-scoring, penalty-ridden contest at Baker Rink.

Ralph Wyr, Nassau center, took scoring honors with an assist and three goals unassisted. John Pryor was high man for Boston with two goals.

Weiland and Lewis compared notes of their amateur hockey days when Weiland's Owen Sound team defeated the western club of the latter in junior play. The ex-major leaguer has played a few games for his new club filling in on emergency. He would like to see Shore play for Springfield. "It would help us at the gate."

Sports Around the Hub

A Sure Sign of Approaching Spring

Like the first robin, the big league exhibition training schedule is a sure sign of approaching spring. When American and National League clubs make known their southern playing dates, and the list of whistle-stops on the homeward journey, the baseball fan is aware for the first time that April showers already are gathering in the clouds. The Red Sox and Cincinnati beat the gun today by announcing their bookings for 1940. The locals will engage in 38 contests between March 10 and April 14; the Reds will take part in 32, with 14 against Boston's American League.

As far as the Hub is concerned, the feature of the Red Sox schedule is a series of four games with the Bees, which opens in Florida and finishes here in the city. Following the practice of recent years, the Sox will not meet another American League outfit. Coming North, they will again tour the Carolinas. On April 12 Joe Cronin takes the club to Worcester for the annual game with Holy Cross.

When Cronin comes here later in the week, he and Eddie Collins will decide on Sarasota reporting dates for the players. With the exhibition schedule opening on March 10, however, it is fairly certain that pitchers and catchers will be settled in the Sarasota Terrace Hotel by Feb. 26 or 27. Infielders and outfielders would come in a week later. This would give the hurlers two weeks to get their arms in shape for the initial meeting with Cincinnati.

The Bruin-Maple Leaf game at Toronto tomorrow evening has developed into a battle for first place in the National Hockey League. The two teams were deadlocked at the top of the standing this morning because the Bruins took Detroit at the Garden last night. On Sunday the locals will make their second appearance of the season in Chicago and return to the Garden on Tuesday for another test with the Maple Leafs.

Because the schedule has not yet been revamped, the indoor baseball game originally booked for the Garden tomorrow evening has been postponed. The revamping will result in western teams appearing here, which should add more interest to the new pastime. Also, President Tack Hardwick has promised Boston a team "that will be a credit to New England."

The Tech Engineers will be after their third-straight cage triumph when they face New Hampshire Friday night at the Hangar gym. Henry McCarthy's varsity has already beaten Harvard and Lowell Textile. Hal Farrell, who was given a week's rest by McCarthy, will return to his guard berth against the Wildcats.

High-scoring basketball teams at Rhode Island State are the rule, rather than the exception. Believe it or not, in three games so far this season the Rams have totaled an amazing 290 points. They ran up 111 in a practice test with the freshmen, defeated Assumption 99 to 34, and took Lowell Textile by 80 to 33. They must do it with mirrors.

Local cage fans get a chance to see the powerful Rams on Feb. 17, the evening they meet Northeastern at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. No doubt the Rams would also like a battle with Tufts, for a surprising turn of events stopped them last winter in one of basketball's biggest upsets.

Plans for the annual baseball writers' dinner will soon be announced. The scribes hold their first meeting at Fenway park on Friday.

Good-Wins to Battle Giants

Boston's Good-Wins basketball team returns to action at the Boston Garden next Friday night against the New York Giants, made up of the greatest hoop stars that have represented N. Y. U. and Fordham during the past three years.

With the mistakes of their first game corrected the Good-Wins will be primed and ready for the Giants.

In "Moose" Krause, Earl Brown, Solly Nechem, Jimmy Hegan, Lou Athanas, Dan Mungall, Franny Neal, Charlie O'Rourke and Vito Tamulis, the Good-Wins have the greatest collection of individual stars ever gathered on a New England court.

All they needed was a game together and enough practice sessions to get rolling. They now have worked long enough to start clicking and that means action for all future opponents.

Not satisfied with the 15 top-flight stars on his squad, Rip Valenti has added "Soup" Campbell, former Brown great to his roster. Campbell is one of the greatest set shots in Brown's hoop history and his presence will strengthen

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press
Today a Year Ago

American League re-elected Will Harridge president for 10 years and granted permission to Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics to play night baseball.

Five Years Ago
Adrian Quist trounced Fred Perry, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0, in semifinal of Victoria singles tennis championship at Melbourne, Australia, then lost in final to Jack Crawford, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

Olympics In Series With Red Raiders

The Boston Olympics face their sternest test of their current campaign on the coming week end when they face the Sherbrooke Red Raiders at the Boston Garden.

The two first-place rivals have already met once, on Sherbrooke ice, and the Raiders turned the Olympics back by an 8-0 score—the only shutout the Bostonians have suffered this winter, as well as their worst defeat of the year.

Wigett's Opinion

Jerry Wigett, former N. H. L. referee and an ex-Intercollegiate star here in Boston before the professional game invaded this country, calls the Sherbrooke team the finest his home town has ever entered in the Provincial League. When the Olympics visited Sherbrooke, Jerry greeted them with the remark, "This isn't the Allan Cup team we have here in Sherbrooke, I don't believe, but they are the best club this town has ever sported."

It would seem that Jerry knows what he is talking about for the Raiders have so far won nine contests, while losing but four decisions. Three of the Sherbrooke defeats have been suffered at the hands of the St. Hyacinthe entry.

Stars

Outstanding on the Raider sextet is the former Valleyfield star of two seasons ago, Rollee Reeves. Rollee spent last year with the Earls Court Rangers in England. Teaming with Rollee on the Raiders' first trio is another Earls Court star of last winter, Jack Forsey. Howie Patterson, who fills out the first line, played for the same English team two years ago. Hago Harrington, Olympics coach, considers Patterson the outstanding man on the star-studded Sherbrooke six.

Coach Clint Benedict is sticking to two of last year's team at the defensive points. Paul Piche, a converted wing, and the veteran poke checker, Cal Bastarache, form the first pair in front of the goalie, Conny Dion, who was in the nets for Lachine last year.

Red Sox Schedule 33 Training Dates

March 10, Cincinnati at Tampa; 13, New York Giants at Winter Haven; 15, Brooklyn Dodgers at Clearwater; 16, Cincinnati at Sarasota; 17, Brooklyn at Sarasota; 19, Newark (I. L.) at Sebring; 19, Louisville (A. A.) at Arcadia; 20, Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 21, Cardinals at Sarasota; 22, Kansas City at Sarasota; 23, Bees at Sarasota; 24, Giants at Sarasota; 25, Bees at Bradenton; 26, Newark at Sarasota; 27, Brooklyn at Sarasota; 28, Brooklyn at Clearwater; 29, Louisville at Sarasota; 30, Cincinnati at Tampa; 31, Cincinnati at Birmingham, Ala.

April 1, Cincinnati at Charleston, S. C.; 2, Cincinnati at Columbia, S. C.; 3, Cincinnati at Statesville, N. C.; 4, Cincinnati at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 5, Cincinnati at Greensboro, N. C.; 6, Cincinnati at Rocky Mount, N. C.; 7, Cincinnati at Durham, N. C.; 8, Cincinnati at Roanoke, Va.; 9, Cincinnati at Bluefield, W. Va.; 10, Cincinnati at Charleston, W. Va.; 11, Baltimore (I. L.) at Baltimore; 12, Holy Cross College at Worcester; 13 and 14, Bees at Boston.

Rams Roll Again

KINGSTON, R. I., Dec. 13 (AP)—The R. I. State basketball team continued its high-scoring performance last night with an 80-33 decision over Lowell Textile. "Stutz" Modzelewski paced the Rams with 24 points while Bud Conley accounted for 16. The State freshmen defeated the R. I. College of Education team, 77 to 47, in the prelim.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Results Dec. 12
Washington 8, Baltimore 2.
Atlantic City Sea Gulls 3, River Vals 1.

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Kiefer Claims Mark

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer, the Chicago swimmer who has a monopoly on world and American men's backstroke records, claimed another American one today—1:05.1 minutes for the 110-yard event.

He set the mark last night in the Towlers Club 75-foot tank in a special race against Ed Corboy of Loyola University. Kiefer broke his own previous record of 1:08.2, established in the Central A. A. U. championships at Detroit in 1936.

College Hockey
Result Dec. 12
Princeton 9, Boston College 5.

Rossmen Face Maple Leafs Tied for Lead of League

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bruins left for Toronto today a determined group of hockey players. They were saddened by the temporary loss of their brilliant left winger, Roy Conacher, but determined to give the Leafs a battle for first place in the National Hockey League standing.

The two teams have 14 points each and have beaten each other once, Toronto winning the season opener at Toronto 5-0 and Boston winning here 6 to 2.

In Toronto the Bruins will have Robert "Red" Hamill, called up from the Hershey team, to play left wing on the Hill-Cowley line in place of Conacher. The latter was injured in the Detroit game last night and probably will not see action again for some six weeks. Hamill has been up before, notably last year in the play-offs against Rangers, and while not so polished or so good a scorer as Conacher, he is strong, rugged, and enduring.

Sixth-Straight Defeat

It was the sixth-straight defeat for the Wings last night when the Bruins triumphed 3 to 1. Such a success of reverses should not continue, however, for the Wings surprised the Boston hockey fans with a faster and more aggressive club than had been expected. Manager Jack Adams has several youngsters of promise. They make mistakes, it is true, but they seem no more than a year or two away from being regulars.

Given a little more balance, the Wings would be contenders for title honors right now. As they played last night the team was too inexperienced. With Syd Howe and Eddie Wares, young veterans, on the sidelines, the Detroiters had a squad of 15 men on hand and only four, including Goalie Tiny Thompson, were seasoned veterans. That is not enough balance to cope with the more experienced teams.

At that the visitors were able to penetrate deep into Boston territory, and only the combination of their own inexperience around the nets and the unusually brilliant exhibition of goaltending by Frankie Brimsek saved the situation for the Bruins. Peculiarly enough, with all their inexperience, the best scoring chance of the night was missed by the most experienced player on the team—Hec Kilrea—who broke away for a beat down the ice, but being too mindful of pursuers, fired early and wide to miss a goal.

The first period last night saw both teams open up offensively and the result produced something of a turmoil, and Referee Mickey Ion was lenient as usual. Johnny Shewchuck scored the opening goal of the night when he raced inside the blue line to take a clearing shot from the Detroit backboards and whip a back-

hander past Thompson at 10:17. The Wings equalized in the second session at 12:36 when Liscombe tallied in combination with Bruneteau and Deacon.

Cain-Hill Score

A costly penalty to Jack Stewart for tripping Flash Hollett gave the Bruins an opening early in the third period and at 4:44 Cain put the locals ahead 2-1 on a play with Jackson and Dumart. With Detroit trying to equalize, Mel Hill settled the issue with a third Boston goal at 8:25 after being given the puck by Bill Cowley. Late in the first session the Wings had Brimsek spinning with a whirlwind attack during a two-minute penalty to Shewchuck—but without score.

The only veterans on the Detroit roster of 15 players here last night were Thompson, Eddie Good-fellow, Hec Kilrea and Cecil Dillon. . . . Johnny Shewchuck was the king of the dressing-room following the game—it was his first point in the scoring list, and he made plenty of noise about it.

Herbie Lewis, former Detroit left winger and now manager of the Detroit farm team, Indianapolis, sat on the bench. . . . Indianapolis had played in New Haven and Manager Adams called on Lewis for players yesterday when he was forced to leave Wares and Howe in Detroit. . . . Indianapolis is new to hockey but has a beautiful rink and Lewis thinks the town will like the game.

Tiny Thompson has been going through a rough time, with the Wings experimenting so much and his protection has been pretty slim. . . . He can see improvement coming, however, and looks for the team to go places before long.

Manager Art Ross did some long distance phoning to catch up with the Hershey club after the Conacher wrist injury. . . . He finally located the team in Pittsburgh and was assured that Hamill would meet the team in Toronto for the game tomorrow night.

GIFTS men like

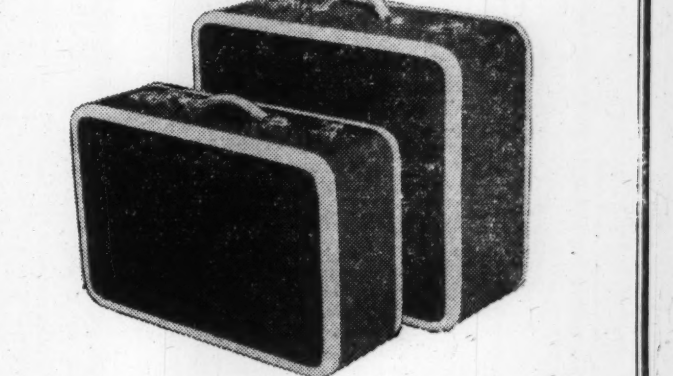
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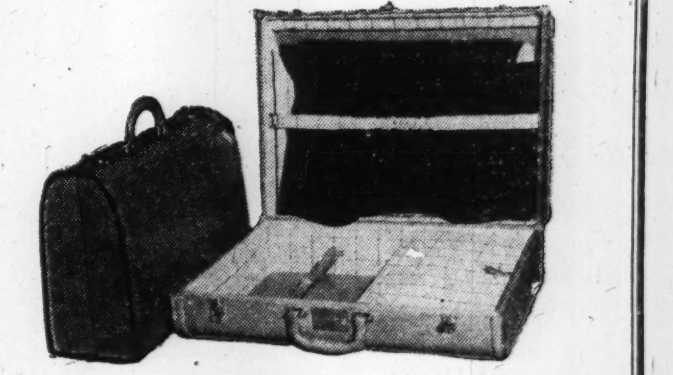
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(Zelan Treated)—Zephyr Weight	
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Wool-lined Goatskin Gloves	\$8.00
From England	
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From England	

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1938 volume to date	277,472,073

Stocks & Div'ds	Sales					Net
	Dollars	in 100s	High	Low	Last	Change
P Rico (1 1/2%)	15	26%	23	26%	26%	+ 1 1/2
Grey L (1 1/2%)	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	Decl 1/2
Cal Ed (1 1/2%)	3	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 3/4
thern Pacific	76	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1
thern Ry	65	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 5/8
thern Ry pt	31	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1 1/2
W M & O ct (4)	1	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	Decl 1/2
tyding at ct)	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jun 29

	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec 12
ar & Co	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
n Kell (1.10g)	1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
rry Cp (2g)	28	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
er Mfg (2g)	10	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
g Inc (.30g)	25	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	+ $\frac{3}{8}$

nd B (1.41g)	16	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
nd B (.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	61	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	+ $\frac{1}{8}$
nd B pf (4 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1	98	98	98	
nd Gas & El	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Gas \$4 pf	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{8}$
Gas \$8 pr pf	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$

Gas \$7 pr pt	3	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	+1 $\frac{1}{2}$
nd Oil C (1a)	37	24 $\frac{7}{8}$	24 $\frac{7}{8}$	24 $\frac{7}{8}$	
nd O Ind (1a)	50	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{7}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	
nd Oil NJ(1a)	52	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$
rett (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	2	34	33	34	+2
ling P (380)	2	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	

Wart-W (1/4g)	4	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
ely Bros	1	5	5	5	+ 1/4
ne & W (1/4g)	16	11 7/8	11 1/8	11 7/8	+ 7/8
ebaker Cp	15	8 7/8	8 5/8	8 7/8	+ 1/8
Oil (1)	3	58	57	58	Dec12

ing (1.60)	28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$
erheat ($\frac{1}{2}$)	2	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
erior Oil	4	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	+ $\frac{1}{8}$
erior Steel	2	16	16	16	
a Pap (1.20)	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$
ets Co of Am	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	N'y 3

St & Co (120)	19	20 ⁷ / ₈	20 ³ / ₈	20 ³ / ₄	+	¹ / ₈
Intl (2)	1	31 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₄	31 ¹ / ₄	-	¹ / ₂
ing-Gld ww	13	9 ¹ / ₄	8 ⁷ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₄	+	¹ / ₂
ing-Gld xw	1	7 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₈	+	¹ / ₈

ott Inc. (1/2%)	4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Dec 5
utogr (.30g)	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	— 1/2
n Corp	4	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	
as & Pac Ry	8	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 3/4
as Corp (2)	67	42 7/8	41 3/4	42 1/2	— 1/8
Gulf (.20g)	3	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	— 1/2

Gulf Sul (2)	15	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
P C&O (.40)	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
P L T (.10g)	11	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
etch Mfg (1a)	4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
etch cv p ^e (3.60)	2	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fein						

Armold Co	3	5	47½	47½	+ ¼
Av Ry	4	5½	3½	3½	+ ½
Pmpson (JR)	2	4	4	4	
Pmp Pr (1)	7	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¾
Pmpson-Star	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	

W A (.80g)	14	10½	10	10½	+ ½
W pf (4½)	1	90½	80½	80½	
Det A (2g)	64	25	24½	25	+1
ken (2½g)	21	49½	48½	49½	+1
samer (½)	22	8½	8	8	

S & West A	22	117½	113½	117½	+ 3½
Issue & Will	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 7
Cont Corp	8	2½	2½	2½	
Cont pt (6)	5	78	78	78	+1
x-Traer C	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec12

Con Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec 6
nty C-Fox	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{8}$
n C-Ppf(1 $\frac{1}{2}$)	7	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
City Rap T	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec 12
n Co'ch($\frac{1}{2}$ g) *	11	11	11	11	- $\frac{1}{8}$

& Co	15	1½	1½	1½	
erwood (2)	9	42¾	40½	40½	-1¾
n Bag & P	93	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ¾
n C (1.90g)	27	86½	85	86¾	+1½
n OC (1.05g)	6	16½	16	16½	+ ½

n Pacific (6)	17	98	97½	98	+ ½
n Pac pf (4)	9	85½	35½	86½	
n TC (1.20a)	2	22½	22¾	22¾	
ed Air Lines	240	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¾
ed Air (2g)	63	45¾	43¾	45¼	+1½

ed Dis (17)	1	10½	10½	15½	+ ½
ed Carb (3)	6	61	60	61	+13½
eu-C (1.20g)	∞	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec 9
ed Corp	140	2½	2¼	2¾	
C pf (4½k)	18	39¾	39	39¾	+ ½
ed Drug	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	

ed Plywood	2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	Dec 6
ed Elec Coal	4	5	4 7/8	4 7/8	+ 1/8
E & F (2 1/2 g)	3	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	- 1/8
ed Fruit (4)	15	65 1/2	64 3/4	65 1/2	+ 1
ed Gas I (1)	50	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/8
ed Gas (1/2)	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Dec 6

	11/8	11/7	11/6	Dec 5
Mer & Mr	10	11 1/8	10 1/2	+ 7/8
d Paperbd	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
For Sec	5	6 3/4	6 3/4	+ 3/8
For pf (6)	1	81	81	
Freight (1/2g)	7	10 7/8	10 3/4	+ 1/8

ypsum (2a)	8	84½	83	84½	+3
offman M	5	5	5	5	Decl1
M pf (234)	1	29	29	29	Decl1
nd Alcohol	6	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
leather	6	7	6¾	6¾	- ¼
leather A	7	11¼	10¾	11¼	- ¾

Death pr pt	1	65½	65½	65½	+5½
pe & F (2a)	4	37	36¾	37	
lay Cd (2a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
cal & Imp	12	1½	1¾	1¾	- ½
ubber	88	41¾	40½	41¾	+1¼

boil pt (12g)	7	108	107	108	+1
melts (4a)	*2	62½	62½	62½	-1½
n pr (3½g)	1	69	69	69	
ee1	148	68½	67½	68½	+2
ee1 pt (7)	11	116½	114½	114½	-½
ob (1.76g)	2	44½	44½	44½	

Stocks	4	2	2	2	
Spf (.70)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
Stores A	2	17½	17½	17½	
Spf (6½k)	1	62½	92½	62½	Dec12
Cycl (1g)	1	16	16	16	Dec11
Leaf T (4g)	1	62½	62½	62½	

	1	2	3	4
Y-W				
o Sales	2	1/2	1/2	1/2
kaalte (2a)	1	38	38	38
dium (1g)	21	35	33 3/4	35 +1 3/4

Chem (2a)	3	42	41%	42	Dec 7
CW(140g)	2	27	27	27	+ 3%
ro Chem	3	35%	35%	35%	+ 1%
Ch % pf	8	29 1/4	27 3/4	29	+ 17%
ly Ry pf (6)	2	129	129	129	Dec 7
th Ry	2	11%			Dec 12

Item	1	13%	13%	13%	13%
Infant A	1	13%	13%	13%	13%
Infant S (60g)	1	7			Dec12
Infant (1.60)	2	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%
Infant WW (4 1/2)	1	95	95	95	
Infant G & W (4)	7	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	+ 9%

North Co	15	6 1/2	5 7/8	6 1/4	+ 3/8
Baking A	2	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	— 1/8
Baking B	20	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	— 1/4
B of (1 1/2k)	15	24	21	21	— 3 3/8
er Bros Pic	6	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	

n Bros	6	1½	1½	1½	Dec12
n Br cv pf	2	8	8	8	Dec11
& P (2a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	- ¼
esha M (1)	12	20	19½	20	
e P (2)	6	23	22½	23	+ ¼
er Eisen	4	3½	3½	3½	Dec12

n O & S	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
O&S pf(4)	3	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
P & P (.20)	6	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$
P P pf(4 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1	115	115	115	
A S (2a)	10	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{4}$

Maryland	12	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Mary 2 pf	-	7	7	7	Decl
Mac pf	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Union Tel	50	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	+1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Air B (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	35	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	+ $\frac{3}{4}$
E&M (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	15	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	110	111	+1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inst(1g)	3	28 1/4	28	28 1/4	+ 1/4
ac Cnl(1a)	5	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	+ 1/2
ac pf (1 1/2)	2	36 1/4	36	36 1/4	+ 1/4
ing Steel	10	32 3/4	32	32 3/8	+1
ing Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
Ref (5)	1	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	Dec 2

Dent (.60)	1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dec 7
Motor	13	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	+ $\frac{3}{4}$
Rock	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sew Ma	6	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$
Sew M pt	1	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	30	N/v 30

S M pr pf	7	18½	18	18½	+1½
Oil&Gas	6	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
Overland	3	2	2	2	+¼
Over pf	3	3¾	3¼	3¾	
& Co	15	5½	5¼	5¾	+¾
\$6 (2¼k)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec12

Card Iron	1	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
North (2.40)	34	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
P&M	3	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	+1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 cv pr pf	5	47	47	47	N'v 28
M pr pf	1	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec 9

Jr (3a)	2	84%	84	84%	+	1/2
Y—Z						
T (.60a)	8	20%	19%	20 1/2	+	1/2
Tr & C	67	19%	18 1/2	19	+	3/4
Spr & W	1	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	+	3/4
t Sh & T	35	40%	47%	49 1/2	+	1 1/2

St D (5½)	1	85	85	85	Decil
St D (1g)	6	28¾	27	27¾	+1¼
R (1g)	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¾
Products	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Decil
Expire					

(j) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras;
(b) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid
cash or stock; (k) accumulated divi-
dend this year; (ww) with warrants;
(s) 1938 sale.

a date after the last price, it signifies
the date was last recorded on the Stock Ex-

This is a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and a small dark spot near the bottom right corner.

... ..

Commerce and Finance

New Head Says Associated Gas To Reorganize

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Associated Gas & Electric Company, giant utility holding concern, has started a reorganization of its management and structure for the announced purpose of conforming to the Utility Holding Act of 1935, passage of which it had fought bitterly.

The directors of the company, after a meeting here, announced that J. L. Mangle had resigned as President, Chairman and director. Roger J. Whiteford of Maryland and Washington, who was general counsel of the Federal Housing Administration from 1934 to 1936, was elected President and general counsel and placed on the board of directors.

To Simplify Structure

The Utility Holding Company Act calls for geographical integration of such concerns and, in certain cases, simplification of their structure.

"It is my purpose," Mr. Whiteford said, "to give attention at once to the simplification of the corporate structure of the system, the integration or consolidation of its properties and operations, and the adjustment of the voting power of its security holders upon a fair and equitable basis."

Asserting that there was need for "far-reaching economies in management," Mr. Whiteford pledged readjustments which would save the system "more than \$500,000 a year." He also promised "complete frankness with the public authorities and the public itself" and asserted that the policies he mentioned should "go far to safeguard the standing of the company."

Associated Gas was in the forefront of the dramatic fight over the utility act several years ago. In return a Senate investigating committee at one time conducted a sensational search for H. C. Hopson, a guiding individual of the concern.

In Tax Dispute

The company also engaged in a tax dispute with the Treasury but this was settled this year when the company agreed to pay \$8,700,000 and the Internal Revenue Bureau formally relinquished claim to \$53,682,000.

Last month the company, through a subsidiary, applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a \$26,500,000 loan, one of the largest ever asked of that agency by a private utility. The money, it was said, was to pay back taxes due the Federal Government, as well as redeem bonds and carry out a construction program.

Mr. Whiteford, the new President of Associated Gas, is a lawyer, and has been active in business. He is a director of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company of Washington, and of the Lanston Monotype Corporation of Philadelphia. He is also a trustee of Western Maryland College.

Value of Canadian Crops in 1939 Is Highest in Years

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the gross value of the principal field crops produced in Canada in 1939 at \$695,764,000 compared with \$544,443,000 in 1938, indicating a gain of \$151,321,000.

The 1939 gross is the highest recorded since 1930, when field crop production was valued at \$662,040,900.

The 1939 wheat crop in Canada is valued at \$231,371,000, representing an increase of \$45,886,000 as compared with the 1938 valuation.

Although this year's wheat crop is almost 129,000,000 bushels greater than last year's production, the average farm price received has declined from 59 cents in 1938 to 52 cents per bushel this year, accounting for the relatively modest increase in the farm value of the 1939 wheat crop.

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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 102
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1939.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

THE TORRINGTON CO.

DIVIDEND
A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable January 2, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., December 20, 1939.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
December 8, 1939.

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114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Pegging of British-French Currencies Seen Highly Significant

Hedge Big Utility



Roger J. Whiteford
Elected President and General Counsel of Associated Gas & Electric Company

Warns More Federal Spending Means Less Private Expansion

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, noting an increase in cost of government, said last night the result is that a smaller part of the national income "is left for the enterprise of expansion, and when expansion ceases, the nation's living becomes leaner and even the sources of taxes dry up."

"The proportion of 65 per cent (of the national income) for current living, 5 per cent for government and 30 per cent for expansion," he said, "heretofore has spelled a certain degree of economic progress. But 30 per cent for government and 5 per cent for expansion reads like the hospital chart of a sick economy."

When this proportion occurs, Mr. Cameron said in a broadcast address, "taxes cease to be a political matter and become profoundly economic. The political structure weakens the economic structure, and both fall, as they have fallen from this very cause in other lands."

Pointing out that increased cost of public administration means higher taxes, Mr. Cameron said, "enlarge any claim on business earnings, and replacements and expansions cease, for there comes a point where the claim, whatever it may be, is not paid in money but in needed replacements and in jobs that should be created but must be postponed."

Warns of Federal Insurance Control If Abuses Persist

BLOOMING, Miss. (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana warned that unless insurance companies seek legislation to remedy abuses within the industry Federal regulation is sure to follow.

A letter from the Senator, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was read at the National Association of Insurance Commissioners convention here by John J. Holmes, Montana auditor. It said in part:

"I am of the opinion that the abuses can be corrected by the companies themselves. Generally speaking, the state officials have been active to secure legislation to correct abuses, but the companies themselves must take a forward looking viewpoint with reference to this great problem or else Federal regulation is bound to come."

Any invasion of the field of life insurance control by the Federal Government will be sharply opposed, Charles J. Zimmerman, Chicago President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, told the convention.

Mexican Banks Stop Trading in the Peso

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 13 (AP)—Mexican business men, confronted with a break in the peso to 5.65 to the United States dollar, expressed hope today that the peso would find quickly a new level providing a sound basis for future trade commitments.

Banks suspended regular trading in the peso Dec. 11 after it fell about 60 centavos in relation to the dollar.

The Bank of Mexico bought an estimated \$500,000 worth of pesos at 5.50 Monday in an apparent attempt to ease the drop, but withdrew from the market in a half-hour.

The peso has been fluctuating since the seizure of foreign oil properties in 1938, when it broke from the normal rate of 3.60 to the dollar.

Business observers said the latest fall resulted from declining oil sales and the need for dollars to finance increased purchases in the United States.

Correction

The average Canadian portion of the public debt, based on figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the 1931 census, was erroneously published in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor and should have appeared as \$561.60. Based on a current estimate of population the per capita figure would approximate \$520.00.

War Retards Farm Exports, Report Shows

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the "net effect" on American agriculture of the first three months of the European war had been to retard an increase in farm exports.

"An increase in exports was in the cards," the department declared, "but the war cut down the size of the increase."

A special analysis of the export outlook was laid before an advisory council of farmers, processors, distributors and representatives of labor appointed by Secretary Henry Wallace to advise him on problems arising from the European situation.

Food Control Plan

The council has under consideration plans for control of the food industry in the event the United States should become involved in war.

The department told the council that the war probably would raise farm prices and income by:

1. Stimulation of domestic industrial activity and consumer incomes with a resultant increased demand for farm products.
2. Stimulation of speculative interest in agricultural products.

The department listed several reasons why exports of American farm products had not been stimulated by the war. Among them were:

The long period of unrest preceding the war's outbreak enabled the belligerent nations to accumulate large stocks of farm products.

It is to the advantage of the Allies to buy farm commodities from their colonies or dominions or other countries from whom they can obtain credit.

The dollar value of the British pound has fallen so low that Britain can get more for its money elsewhere. The Allies also are conserving their dollar exchange, the department said, for purchase of munitions in this country.

The department told the council, however, that the war at sea or international political considerations could possibly cause the Allies to increase purchases of American farm products.

It added that it was possible for prices of such products as grains, cotton and livestock to be supported at higher levels than would obtain in peacetime by the persistence of a speculative belief that the export demand would increase as the war wore along.

Doubts If Time Right to Restore Sugar Quota Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt told a press conference that, while nothing had been decided, there was serious doubt as to the advisability of restoring the sugar quota system under present conditions.

Quotas on sugar were removed last September shortly after war broke out in Europe and sugar prices began rising at home. This permitted Cuban and other sugar to flow freely into the United States.

In response to a question, the President said that the Cuban sugar situation had been discussed with Secretary Henry Wallace and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

There are certain international obligations that have to be carried out in letter and spirit, he said. Asked whether those international obligations meant cutting the sugar tariff, the President responded in the negative.

Heavy Great Lakes Ore Movement

CLEVELAND (AP)—A total of 5,472,605 gross tons of Lake Superior iron ore were floated on the Great Lakes during November, largest for any November since 1917 when 7,333,828 tons were moved, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. Only other November to exceed this figure was in 1913 with 5,715,452 tons.

Past month's tonnage was an increase of 3,991,605 tons or 269 per cent over the 1,481,305 tons of November, 1938, and brought season's shipments to 45,066,175 tons, a gain of 25,803,164 tons or 134 per cent from the 19,263,011 tons of a year ago.

Treasury Rules Germany Not 'Dumping' Wood Pulp

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury ruled Germany had not been "dumping" wood pulp in the United States and refused to apply penalties to future shipments, if any.

Several months ago, before the war virtually blocked such shipments from Germany, American producers of wood pulp told the Treasury they had reason to believe Germany was selling wood pulp here at less than what the same material would cost in Germany. The producers asked imposition of penalties to prevent Germany from underselling them by allegedly unfair methods.

Wood pulp was not affected by the Treasury order last spring imposing a 25 per cent penalty on shipments from Germany, because that order applied only to items on which there is a tariff.

The Treasury's decision was made after investigating both in Europe and in this hemisphere.

Sales to England Viewed As Assuring Australian Prosperity

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Economic prosperity is assured to Australia during the war by British Government purchase contracts for wool, wheat, meat, sugar, butter, cheese, eggs, and dried and canned fruits. Organization of Government-controlled schemes for handling these goods is either completed or being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

The vast majority of woolgrowers are satisfied with the agreed price of 10½ pence sterling (13.437 pence Australian) a pound to be paid by Britain for the entire Australian wool clip. This represents a rise of about three pence a pound on the average obtained at auction during the 1938-39 selling season, or a rise for this year's clip of about £12,000,000 to £34,000,000.

The majority view is, that the agreed price is reasonable for both Australia and Britain, in view of Australia's patriotic declaration that, in commercial undertakings with the British Government, there would be no desire to drive a hard wartime bargain.

New Price Means Profit

For most woolgrowers, the price will mean a small profit, as to them any price over 12 pence a pound is remunerative, costs approximating to that figure. At the same time, woolgrowers will need to keep a careful eye on expenditure.

The great value of the wool purchase scheme is that it stabilizes the industry for at least the duration of the war, and stabilization was something that woolgrowers had long desired, but had never been able to secure, in peacetime. They know exactly where they stand and accordingly will be able to cut their cloth according to their measure. Given good seasons, Australia's stocks will grow rapidly and new heights in wool production may be reached.

The price will remain satisfactory so long as existing conditions continue—that is, so long as price levels, overseas exchange rates, cost of production, freights, and interest rates remain as they are.

Woolgrowers' greatest fear is that the exchange rate will move unfavorably for them. Since 1931, the exchange rate of Australian currency has been pegged at 25 per cent below British sterling.

That accumulation of Australian funds in London because of an assured market for Australian farm and other exports and an almost certain reduction of imports from overseas countries because of shipping and other restrictions, may lead to such an unbalanced swelling of overseas funds that the Commonwealth Government may be forced to reduce the 25 per cent rate.

That would lead to a reduction of the approximate 13½ pence that woolgrowers receive in Australian money for their wool, though the 10½ pence sterling price remains fixed. There has been no positive declaration by the Government on this point, though attempts have been made to assuage woolgrowers' fears.

Value 1939-40 Clip

A small army of appraisers is valuing the 1939-40 clip. About 13,000 bales a day are being appraised in Sydney alone, and a corresponding rate is being maintained at the other wool-selling centers. The classification of the clip is on a much more elaborate scale than for the last British Government purchase in 1916-18, the "table of limits" now com-

prising 1,400 types and sub-types, as against 848 in the previous scheme.

The wool is sent from the sheep farms to the selling-brokers' city warehouses as for normal selling, but instead of being inspected by private buyers and then submitted at auction, it is appraised for value. The appraisers work in batches of three—two appointed by the Government and one by the selling brokers on behalf of the owners of the wool.

In cases of disagreement between these appraisers, the valuations are referred to arbiters. The prices to be paid for the various classes of a clip are then worked out on the basis of the average fixed price for the entire national clip. It is a complicated process, which, when worked out on the minutely divided classifications, becomes simple to the experts.

The Australian Woolgrowers' Council, as is usual at mid-year, issued an estimate of 3,098,500 bales for the 1939-40 clip, but it has recently admitted that this will be exceeded. In New South Wales alone, because of the rich season, there is likely to be an increase of about 20 per cent on last year's clip, and the national clip is likely to be nearer 3,500,000 bales than 3,000,000.

The wool trade is awaiting details of the British plan to supply wool badly needed in neutral countries, as it is realized here that it is essential that Australia should be in a position to maintain her wool relations with as many of her old customers as possible. Japan is negotiating for the acquisition of 300,000 bales this year, and it is believed that United States' needs will not be far short of that amount.

Board Handling Wheat

Wheat is being handled by a Federal Government Wheat Board, which has already acquired the carry-over from the 1938-39 season and has made plans for handling the new season's crop, now being harvested. Britain has agreed to buy the surplus over and above Australia's domestic requirements at ruling world prices.

The old season's wheat was bought by the board at a slight advance on the prices current immediately before war broke out. The new season's price will depend on variations of world prices, the price of acquisition being announced from day to day. Much of the surplus will be gristed, providing Australian mills with extensive employment.

There has been a reduction of about 10 per cent in the acreage sown to wheat compared with last year, but the yield, because of a better season, particularly in New South Wales, is expected to be up to the 180,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

Practically all the other commodities of which the surpluses have been bought by Britain are being handled by the marketing boards which were in existence before the war. The chilled meat industry has received a setback because Britain has ordered all meat to be frozen, to obviate deterioration through war-prolonged voyages. The meat deal between Australia and Britain means a return of £12,000,000 during the first year for this country.

The acquisition of the sugar surplus means prosperity for the industry in Queensland, the principal sugar-producing State, where the necessity for restriction of production, under the international agreement, was becoming burdensome. As it is, the growers will be able to go "full steam ahead."

Anglo-French Financial Pool Weighty Step

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A virtual currency union between England and France and their respective empires for the duration of the present war and six months afterward results from the new Anglo-French financial agreement announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

The agreement provides striking proof of the monetary and economic solidarity of the Allies, goes far toward a genuine pooling of their national resources for the stated period and exceeds anything achieved during the last war. It also exceeds the conditions of the recent economic agreement and covers much more than the mere mechanics of exchange dealings.

Three Main Points

Three of the outstanding points are: First, franc and sterling remain pegged at the existing exchange rate of 17½ francs to the pound for the stated period; secondly, this exchange stability will be maintained without any payments in gold passing between them but on a barter-pool arrangement; thirdly, no fresh restrictions are to be imposed by one upon the other's trade for the purpose of protecting or safeguarding exchange position and neither will raise any foreign loan or credit except after consultation.

This financial pooling will undoubtedly strengthen both partners in the prosecution of the present war. Britain through bulk purchases and price controls has already established a firm hold upon the economies of a great part of the British Empire. While France will now benefit from this arrangement, Britain in turn secures the co-operation of the French Empire, and the great wealth of France is also available for common purposes.

Announcement of the new agreement by certain experts here brings the criticism that the close financial co-operation therein envisaged involves difficulties still to be faced. Fundamental to such an agreement is the adjustment of price policy between both countries, and this automatically involves a wage policy. In France, wage rates have been stabilized by government ordinance, whereas here widespread increases continue. Should this divergence extend, then the present agreement will be severely tested.

Hopes are also entertained in certain circles that the agreement would have gone beyond a mere abandoning of fresh restrictions upon their common trade to substantial reduction in existing restrictions; but it is generally agreed that the present understanding has gone very far, and improvements can come with further experience of the working present arrangement.

May Affect Other Centers

The text of this new financial pact suggests it falls within the framework of a tripartite agreement, though it is doubtful whether under existing conditions there will be any fixed sterling-dollar rate as existed so long during the World War.

It should, however, be noted that the official rates of exchange of these two latter currencies have not moved since the early days of September.

The question still unanswered is whether steps will now be taken to maintain sterling-franc parities in monetary centers other than London and Paris, especially as there have been unofficial rates for both currencies on a number of the world's "black" markets.

The new agreement carries important implications also, not only for the prescribed period but also for the policy in a postwar world. There will now be in addition much pooling of resources, also a sharing of financial assistance to other countries, for example, Poland. This means that decisions will have to be taken which will involve important principles of high policy wherein the unity of purpose will be invaluable as a step toward postwar settlement.

Mexican Peso Shows Continued Weakness

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (AP)—Banks suspended regular trading in the Mexican peso yesterday after it fell about 60 centavos in relation to the United States dollar, reaching an approximate low of 5.65 pesos to the dollar.

The Government's Bank of Mexico entered the market, apparently in an effort to cushion the fall, but it sold dollars at 5.50 for only half an hour and withdrew. Brokers estimated the bank sold \$500,000 in the brief period.

The bank quit selling dollars Saturday and the peso lost 13 centavos to go down to 5.03 pesos to the dollar.

Business observers said the peso's fall had been caused by declining oil exports and increased purchases from the United States due to collapse of the German-Mexican oil barter deal.

The peso fell from its long-established rate of 3.60 to the dollar when Mexico expropriated foreign oil properties on March 18, 1938.

Rail Note Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway received authorization from the Interstate Commerce Commission to sell \$4,250,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment. The certificates will be sold at 104.625 per cent of par plus accrued dividends.

Takes High Post



C. G. Carter
Elected President of the Liquid Carbonic Corp. He succeeds the late W. A. Brown. Mr. Carter entered the firm's employ as a clerk in 1907. H. L. Cook and H. R. Basetti were made Vice-Presidents.

Says Taxpayers Are Subsidizing Labor For Large Farms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, declared that under the present agricultural system the taxpayers' money was being used to subsidize labor for many big commercial farms.

In his annual report on rural relief activities, he said that "the large mechanized farm usually supports its workers only during the few weeks of their employment, and they must depend largely on relief between times."

Responsibility for the situation was laid by Mr. Alexander on mechanization of agriculture.

He said that thousands of the families displaced from the land since 1930 had been aided by his agency and by local relief organizations. In so far as such aid was extended, he added, "the taxpayer is subsidizing a labor supply for many of the big commercial farms."

He estimated that there were between 200,000 and 350,000 migrant farm families existing in "extremely bad living conditions" with little or no provisions for shelter, health protection or schooling.

The FSA has been assisting such families by means of outright relief grants and rehabilitation loans. The Administrator reported that on July 1 loans outstanding totaled \$280,837,000. Grants during the last fiscal year totaled \$22,758,000.

Other reasons for the present lower level of bank loans, according to The Index, include the decline in foreign trade, increasing public activity in fields once reserved to private enterprise, the growing size of industrial units, many of which have large banking resources within their own organizations, and the Treasury's policy of keeping large deposits with the banks.



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Profits Seen As Vital To

ture specialties.

Cleveland Cuts Auto Drivers From Aid Rolls

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13 (AP)—Cleveland has removed 1,441 families from relief rolls for refusal to surrender their automobile license plates.

Frank G. Jones, City Relief Commissioner, said today that plates were turned in by 751 families under an order Oct. 25 requiring all automobile-driving clients to give up tags unless they could prove an automobile necessary for their living. Of the 751, plates have been returned to 171 who later brought certificates showing they were dropped from relief because of finding other means of support.

Traffic violation records are being carefully scanned for names of relief clients using cars. Mr. Jones said. Licenses of persons visiting relief stations in automobiles are also checked against relief rolls.

Ohio Relief Tangle

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday joined officials of Ohio's large cities in efforts to force Gov. John W. Bricker to call a special session of the Legislature to provide additional funds for relief.

Governor Bricker has refused to call the General Assembly on grounds that municipalities failed to exhaust all means of obtaining money locally.

The C. I. O. announced a plan to contact members of the Legislature and also sought the support of the State's ministers in the movement.

Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland told a Senate Taxation Committee that city's immediate relief problem had been solved but that another crisis would follow unless the Legislature provided new means of raising funds for relief.

Paper Bag Will Fail in Court

NEW YORK (AP)—A paper bag will, through which a Brooklyn carpenter sought a major share in a \$1,500,000 estate, collapsed—like a paper bag.

The carpenter, Edward Schindler, declared the will was a true copy of one his wife had scribbled on the rumpled brown paper with a pencil in a dimly-lighted cellar room of her wealthy reclusive cousin—a copy of the cousin's will which was missing when she died in 1934.

But Surrogate George A. Wingate refused to probate the document Dec. 12, and a settlement was reached whereby four cousins of the reclusive—Louis, Herle, and the carpenter agreed to share \$27,500 from the estate. Mr. Schindler got \$5,000 in the name of his wife who died last February.

After the wealthy Miss Herle died, more than 140 heirs appeared as claimants of her estate. Three wills were offered for probate, but two of them now have been denied.

Action on a third, dated April 7, 1920, but said to be unsigned, still is pending. It was filed by the late Paul C. Gruver of Joplin, Mo., and listed about 80 beneficiaries.

The other will which was barred was filed by Mrs. Margaret E. Aldrich of Port Byron, N. Y.

Rome Fellowships Under War Proviso

NEW YORK—The American Academy in Rome announced its annual fellowship competitions here Dec. 12, but with the proviso that if the European situation warrants it, the Academy may call off the competitions, cancel the awards or defer the fellowships or of fulfilling them in America under Academy supervision.

The awards, which are for two years' study in the Academy in Rome, are made in architecture, classical studies, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting and sculpture. The stipend for each fellowship is \$1,250 a year, with an allowance of \$300 for transportation to and from Rome and \$200 to \$300 to fellows in the fine arts for materials and incidental expenses.

Entries for this year's competitions will be received until Feb. 1, while information may be had from the Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Governor Lehman Names Garvin to Kings Bench

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Former Federal Judge Edwin L. Garvin will be named Kings (Brooklyn) County Judge to succeed William O'Dwyer, recently elected Kings County District Attorney, Governor Lehman said Dec. 12.

Judge Garvin, formerly United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, was appointed to that post by President Wilson in 1918 and served until 1925.

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Telephone Westfield 2-0736
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Mojud Hosiery, Kayser Gloves
at Popular Prices, Gift Wrapped

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with a Fruit Cake

Gift Package of Cookies

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Fine Quality Meats,
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For Complete Satisfaction
In Christmas Shopping
Try

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"Gifts That Keep on Giving"

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Women's Phoenix, Gold Stripe
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Ideal for Gifts

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Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables
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We Carry Books Nationally
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Silverware—Diamonds—Clocks
Many Attractive Christmas Gifts
—May We Serve You—
14TH and TWENTH STREETS

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Florists Decorators

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Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed
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PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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For Christmas

HIS OWN MONOGRAM
on all Shirts, Pajamas, Robes and
Mufflers with no added cost to you.
Please come in early to assure
prompt delivery.

P. A. MEYER & SONS
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It's not what you spend!
It's that you thought to send
Flowers for Christmas

RYAN'S
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Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

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New home owners, let us work out your
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Shades, Venian Blinds, Papered, Slip
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Furniture Interior
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A World's Fair of Gifts in the
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Pomeroy's
Open Every Night Until 9 Until Christmas

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

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Hardware, Electrical Appliances
Sporting Goods, Toys
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126 W. Lancaster Ave.

FAN SLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats

Ardmore Bryn Mawr

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OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
For Sandwiches
Potted Ham and
Potted Chicken

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
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CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd

For the Man on Your
Christmas List

414 York Road Open Evenings

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ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange

Phone orders gladly taken.
109 So. 18th St., Philadelphia RIT. 1852

All types of Fine Needlework, Mending,
Monogramming, Children's Clothes,
Infants' Wear

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Only NINE
More Shopping
Days, so Hurry!

Have You Seen Our Dis-
play of Gifts from 50c
to \$5.00?

Something lovely for
Men, Women and Children

THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad (Arcade)
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Christmas Gifts
By Pauline Hepp
Hand-quilted bags and pillows,
Sachets, handkerchief cases and
scarves. Many other charming
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Downtown Quality and Service
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And the Personal Touch in Every Order
for flowers and service
Charles W. Martin, Inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's
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DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
385 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
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MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.

Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Christmas Suggestions
A large selection of personal gifts

EVELYN HARRIS JEFFERIES
Frocks for every occasion. Accessories.

EMMA OZIAS, Millinery
121-123 SOUTH 40TH ST. Open Evenings

PITTSBURGH

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DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED NOVELTIES
Smart Selections Men's Bill Folds

Christmas and Birthday Cards
Southern Candies

attractive packages
CHOCOLATE—COFFEE—PEWTER
EVA MAE ANDREW GIFT SHOP
ROOM 228, HOTEL HENRY

R. F. ARNHEIM
The Jewelry Shoppe

Antique Jewelry, Silverware
and Curios

If it's Jewelry we can repair it
117 Fifth Ave., May Building GRANT 8223

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Nichols Choc Shop, Inc.
Christmas Candies

Delicious Home-Made Assorted
Chocolates from 50c to 2.50
GIFT BOXES

601 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey



"Sometimes when I talk to you, I feel intellectually alone."

Parliamentary Practice

Power of Committee Chairman

Question: Our organization appointed a standing committee which at its first meeting voted to hold meetings twice a month on the second and fourth Thursdays. A lecture, which all the committee wished to attend, was scheduled for one of these nights, so the chairman called off the meeting, a procedure that would of course have been approved by the members had it been taken up at the regular meeting preceding the lecture. No meeting was called to take the place of the elapsed meeting.

One month later the chairman found at the last moment that he would be unable to attend, so he called on a member, asking her to notify as many members as could be reached, that there would be no meeting that night, and also to arrange for some one to go to the place of meeting and inform any non-notified members that the regular meeting had been called off.

(a) Would it have been in order for the secretary of the committee to have served as temporary chairman?

(b) Could not the members have selected a chairman pro tem?

(c) What action should be taken to avoid these interruptions of the activity?

(d) When a committee as a body votes to hold two meetings a month, has any single member of that committee, chairman or otherwise, the right to call off a meeting without putting it up to the vote of the committee?

(e) If one of the two monthly meetings is dropped, is it asking too much to have another night chosen upon which a meeting may be held so that the routine work may go forward?

Answer: (a) Yes, the first business of the meeting being the elec-

Did You Ever Wonder

What Cosmic Rays Are?

To date there appears to be no certainty or complete agreement among physicists as to the precise nature and origin of cosmic rays. The rays themselves are invisible and intangible, and their presence or existence may be observed only through their effects, which have been photographed and measured as they pass through wonderfully delicate special devices for their detection.

The first intimation of the existence of cosmic rays was observed by Hans Geitel, in 1900. He discovered a slight electrical conductivity in air, which he attributed to the effects of a mysterious new super-ray.

Thirteen years later, Dr. Victor Hess discovered the cosmic ray in the form of a celestial bomb-

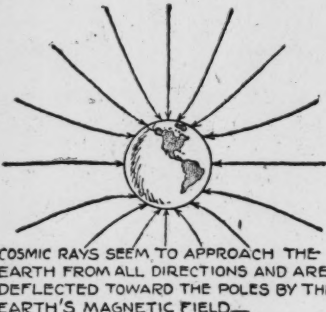
"bullets" from outer space may be protons, or electrically charged particles.

The cosmic rays are known to originate far outside the earth's atmosphere, for balloon observations show that the intensity of cosmic rays increases with increased altitude above the surface of the earth.

Huge figures are familiar tools of the cosmic ray physicist. For example, the original incoming ray, which produces the observed effects, is estimated to have an energy of more than a million billion electron volts. An electron volt is the amount of energy gained by an electron in passing from a point of low potential to a point one volt higher in potential.

The recently discovered mesotron or meson (a particle having the electrical charge of an electron, a mass 100 to 200 times as great, and the ability to disintegrate spontaneously) has an energy of around a trillion electron volts, can penetrate 400 feet of rock or six feet of lead, and is capable of smashing an atom into 10,000 pieces.

The reason for the interest in cosmic rays is that they are thought to offer an effective means of studying the components of atoms and the arrangement of their nuclei.—W. P. Keasbey.



COSMIC RAYS SEEM TO APPROACH THE EARTH FROM ALL DIRECTIONS AND ARE DEFLECTED TOWARD THE POLES BY THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD.

barment of the earth's atmosphere by "bullets" of undetermined nature, but traveling at a speed of 186,000 miles a second, which is the velocity of light. Colliding with atoms of air, the cosmic rays break up into secondary rays, which finally break up into showers of sub-atomic dust—that is, dust particles smaller than atoms. A present theory holds that the

tion of a chairman pro tem—that is, for that meeting.

(b) Yes.

(c) It should be sufficient to call the attention of the chairman to the improper procedure. If the chairman then fails to conform to parliamentary rules, it is within the right of the committee to choose another chairman, unless the chairman was originally designated by the appointing body. If need be, the matter may be referred for action to the appointing body.

(d) No. The chairman of a committee has no such power unless expressly conferred upon him by the appointing body or by the committee. In a special committee, the meetings are sometimes left to the call of the chairman, although it is always the province of the committee to fix the date if it chooses. In a standing committee, if the committee by its own vote fixes the dates for meetings, nothing short of a majority vote at a meeting of the committee or unanimous agreement outside a meeting would be competent to change the action.

(e) It is for the committee to decide. Any two members may call a special meeting.

Bridge Across the Atlantic!



Monitor Camera Club from S. D. Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Did you know that it is possible to cross the Atlantic Ocean without even going aboard a ship—or flying? The narrow strip of water passing beneath this bridge is part of the Atlantic Ocean; the

Island of Sella is at one side and the mainland of Scotland on the other. Perhaps our readers can tell us if this is the only bridge in existence spanning the Atlantic.

Daily Anecdote

One More Suggestion

Horace Greeley, renowned editor, received a letter from a woman who stated that her church's financial condition was most distressing. She recounted how they had tried every known device to raise money—fairs, strawberry festivals, a donkey party, oyster suppers, ice cream socials, turkey banquets, poverty societies, mock marriages, grab-bags, and all the others. She closed her letter asking, "Will you be so kind as to suggest some new device to keep our struggling church from disbanding?"

The answer was brief, but comprehensive. "Try religion," wrote Greeley.

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: A dictator state has been defined as one where everything that is not forbidden is compulsory.

Detroit News: The new diplomacy: "Having received no satisfactory response to our ultimatum of 10 minutes ago, which is now in the mail, our patience is exhausted."

Daily Quotation

A MAN cannot have an idea of perfection in another which he was never sensible of in himself.—STEELE.

It Has Been Said of Procrastination

Procrastination says, "The next advantage we will take thoroughly."—Shakespeare.

Tomorrow is the day when idlers work, and fools reform, and mortal men lay hold of heaven.—Anon.

By the street of "by and by" one comes to the house of "never."—Cervantes.

When a fool has made up his mind, the market has gone by.—Spanish proverb.

The man who procrastinates struggles with ruin.—Hesiod.

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it: this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

Use the present moment aright. Each hour comes with some little fagot of God's will fastened upon its back.—F. W. Faber.

It is one of the delusions that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.—Carlyle.

In Lighter Vein

Slightly Over Par

The golfer was driving off a yard in front of the teeing mark, when the club secretary yelled, "Hey! You can't do that; you're disqualified."

"What for?" demanded the player.

"You're driving off in front of the markers," declared the secretary.

The player looked at him in pity. "Don't be silly," he said; "I'm playing my third stroke."

How to Enlarge the Reich

Since the crisis, commercial travelers all over the country have been bemoaning the dearth of orders in what in the ordinary way would be their most productive lines.

One of these gentlemen of the road was sitting in his office writing laboriously and without enthusiasm when his employer came bustling into the room.

"Hullo," he remarked, "glad to see you are entering up some orders."

"I'm afraid I'm not, sir," replied the traveler. "Unfortunately, there are none to be secured."

"Ah, that's bad, but keep pegging away. Perhaps, however, you are filling in the reports of your calls?"

"No, sir, I'm not even doing that," answered the dejected one; "I'm writing to Hitler to tell him that if he wants any more territory he can have mine."—Manchester Guardian.

Speed!

American Sailor: "That ship of ours goes so fast that we often have to stop to cool the propeller."

English Tar: "That's nothing. Our destroyers go so fast that we have to stop to pick up wireless messages."—Tit-Bits.

Routine

Dad on returning home one evening asked the kiddies what they had done during the day.

Lorraine, the 8-year-old, replied that she had washed the dishes. Six-year-old Betty Jean said she had dried them.

Then, not to slight the little 4-year-old "captain," he asked, "And what did you do?"

Captain promptly replied, "I picked up the pieces."—Indianapolis News.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Despite the War

(Northwestown Booster)

Chicago
Several days ago, the Crawford Department Store received by mail from Armagh, England, two British postal orders, for ten shillings and for two shillings and six-pence, respectively. These were accompanied by a letter signed "A. C." and stating "This is owing to some of the employees who gave me too much change a long time ago."

The money orders had been issued on Sept. 4 but the envelope was postmarked Sept. 23, pointing, perhaps, to a nice question of indecision. The delay in arrival since the latter date can, of course, be accounted for by the exigencies of war.

"The letter and the money orders," says Max Kellner, manager, "are being retained at the store as reminders that the average person is really honest by choice rather than compulsion. . . . The British incident confirms the soundness of human nature and morals, even in war-time, with its tendency to nullify both."

Party Fun

Numbers

This game calls for quick thinking. Write on small slips of paper as many numbers from one as you have guests. Fold papers and place in a box and let each player draw one.

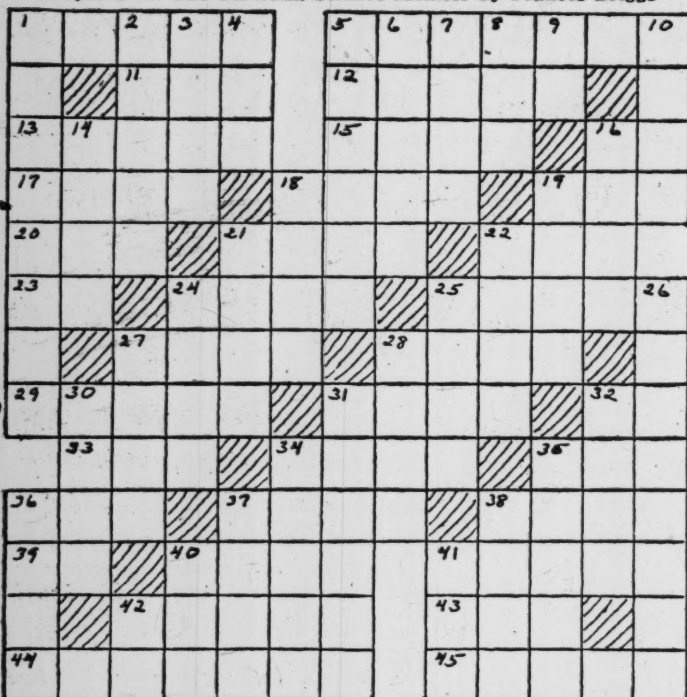
Each looks at the number he has drawn and must, before you have finished counting ten, name something that has always been known for its connection with that number. For example: 7, perfection; 4, the seasons; 3, the three graces; 5, the five senses; and, so on.—D. M. Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today . . .

He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; he that keepeth thee will not slumber.—Ps. 121:3.

Daily Crossword Quiz

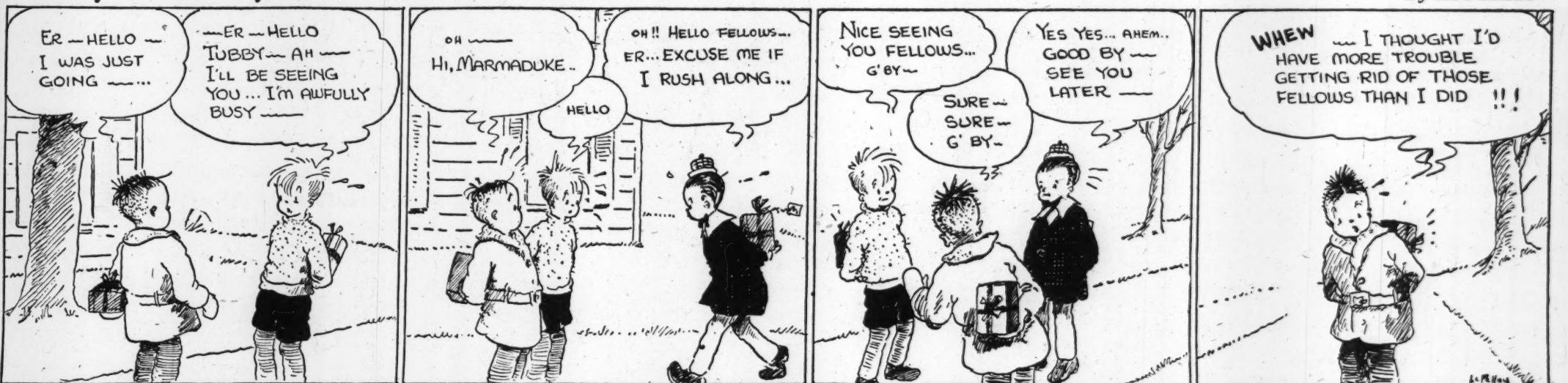
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across**
- Where is Antioch?
 - What king was son of David and Bathsheba?
 - Where is Robstown (abbr.)?
 - Who is John J. Auden's ward in "Bleak House"?
 - What do you call one of principal rafters of a roof?
 - What was an early bronze coin of China?
 - Who was son of Boaz (Gen. 38:11)?
 - What bird is symbol of purity and innocence?
 - What was relationship of Mahlon to Elimelech?
 - Some.
 - The cocob is a goat, fuel, or shoe—what?
 - Who was fifth son of Jacob?
 - Where is Waycross (abbr.)?
 - What constitutes next to cotton, most important material of clothing?
 - What are used by conjurers?
 - Constellation Corvus is also called what?
 - What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
 - How is Alice described in "Ben Bolt"?
 - Who was son of Eliezer (Luke 3:29)?
 - House of Commons (abbr.)?
 - What is a river of eastern France?
 - Sheltering structure is what?
 - In what month was Andrew Jackson born (abbr.)?
 - What river of France flows into the Rhine?
 - Who suggested five-pointed star for U. S. flag?
 - What is name of a commune of Italy?
 - Bale (abbr.)?
 - What is an article of wearing apparel mentioned in Bible?
 - Amphitheatrum appears in what opera?
 - Who is heroine of "Vanity Fair"?
 - What river of Germany flows to North Sea?
 - What Hebrew prophesies helped free Israelites from Canaanites?
 - Juice of what vegetables colors borsch?
- Down**
- What vegetables does Walrus mention in "Through the Looking-Glass"?
 - Where do the Umbrians dwell?
 - In Greek mythology, who was mother of Castor and Pollux?
 - What is name of a river of England?
 - What did Plutarch open at Rome?
 - Branch of what tree is an emblem of peace?
 - What is a narrow passageway or track?
 - A morsel left at a meal is what?
 - Myself.
 - What is substantive?
 - What is a river of Siberia?
 - What body of water is smaller than a lake?
 - What is an Arab lateen-rigged vessel of India?
 - Emmy Destinn did what?
 - What black substance is formed by combustion?
 - If you visited Falster, whom would you see (abbr.)?
 - Who is the doll's dressmaker in "Our Mutual Friend"?
 - How would you describe Mahol's sons?
 - Xantippe was wife of what philosopher?
 - What is a large monitor of Philippines?
 - What is rock in Pacific Ocean?
 - What surrounded most cities in Bible times (abbr.)?
 - Who was sold into slavery by his brothers?
 - Who was a famous Dutch painter?
 - The sunchercher is a shrub, tunic, or cobra—what?
 - What is a loud, continuous, and confused sound?
 - A good — is better than precious ornament.
 - What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
 - In what month was Galileo born (abbr.)?
 - Symbol for stibium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

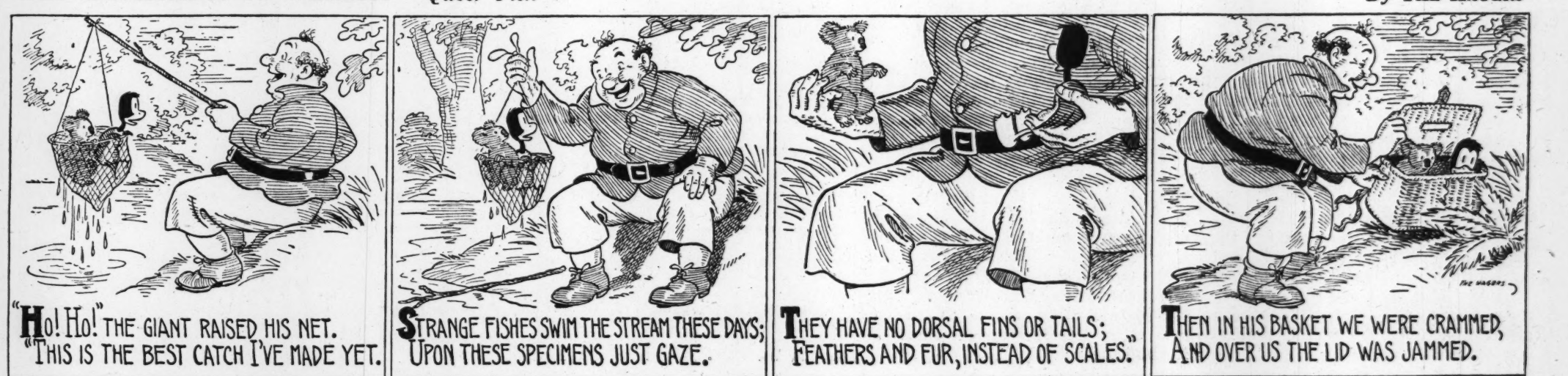
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Presents to the Clubhouse



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—There's More to This Than I Thought



The Adventures of Waddles—Queer Fish



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1939

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Budget, Business—and Jobs

For several years this newspaper has been urging more positive efforts toward balancing the budget of the United States Government. We recognized the weight of arguments for temporary unbalance at the depth of the depression when the relief situation was desperate and public funds were sought to prime the pump of private enterprise. But we have pointed out that bankruptcy lies at the end of the road of continued deficit financing and that pump priming tends to become more political than economic, and to hinder rather than help real recovery.

We find ourselves, therefore, very much interested in President Roosevelt's offer of a prize to Senator Robert A. Taft if he will show how he would balance the budget in two years without abandoning any vital service of the Federal Government. Since Mr. Taft's first requisite was a Republican Administration, his program may not be of immediate help to Mr. Roosevelt, but in his Boston speech the Senator mentioned two related methods which are worth study in Washington—and by the American people.

Mr. Taft was so specific as to set \$7,000,000,000 as the point of balance and so bold as to say that a sacrifice would be demanded from every group drawing benefits from the Treasury. And he insists \$7,000,000,000, or twice the Hoover budgets, is not an unreasonable figure. Since the big expense today is for unemployment relief, Mr. Taft is sure to be asked how he can cut that. To propose any such cut is supposed to be political suicide, but the Senator from Ohio has not hesitated to propose that local government should pay a third of relief costs, a measure which is sure to cause closer study if not curtailment of expenditures. There is another possible step—home relief in place of work relief—which would cut costs in half.

But the major hope for saving on relief is from revived employment. There is a growing belief in the country—at times the Roosevelt Administration has appeared half convinced—that genuine encouragement of business would achieve it. Congress has insisted on tax-relief measures for this purpose and even in the White House there has been less badgering of business. However, Mr. Taft wants relaxation of some restrictions and positive friendliness in administration of others. This he apparently believes can come only from a Republican Administration. That question cannot be decided for another year at least.

Meanwhile it would be useful if a simple equation were more clearly understood and acted upon: Revived business is the best hope of relief from unemployment and from an unbalanced budget.

"Doug"

When "Doug" Fairbanks vaulted over a ten-foot wall in 1912 in "Hawthorne, U. S. A.," a stage melodrama, he touched the note of physical exuberance that was to make him famous in the films three years later. Probably the best explanation for his popularity was offered by a person who had long been close to him: "Doug" fulfills a latent wish most of us have to climb trees and seven-story buildings." On one occasion when "Doug" was visiting the Ford factory in Detroit, a member of his party suddenly discovered that he was missing. Also Mr. Ford, "Look for them on the roof," remarked one who knew him well. And indeed, there they found Henry admiringly watching "Doug" climbing a ladder running up a tall chimney.

Let this stand ever to Douglas Fairbanks' credit: He brought joy to millions with his zesty, graceful athletics in "The Mark of Zorro," "Robin Hood," "The Thief of Bagdad," and a dozen other adventure pictures. Staid gentlemen who had not been known to indulge in a hop, skip, and jump for twenty years have been observed to have no need for gates in fences after seeing one of his pictures, as for example, "The Black Pirate," in which "Doug" slid down a sail headfirst, from the tip of the mast to the deck, using a knife-cut in the canvas as a brake.

He will also be remembered for the entertainment provided by his painstaking productions—always beautiful to the eye, always moving fast yet never seeming to hurry. Always he was the resourceful hero with plenty of time to wave a gay farewell to the villains who were in hot pursuit, but were brought up short by the task of following him up a sheer cliff, climbing a Jack and the Beanstalk vine, or swinging across a chasm from the end of a limb.

The Bremen's Flight

The Bremen's passage home from Russia is a German naval "victory." That is what it amounts to whenever a belligerent ship runs the enemy's blockade. Why did the Bremen chance it? It can hardly be that German distrust of Russia, which some suggest, outweighs the perils of the blockade. Nor that the Germans purpose fitting her out as a commerce raider when they already have the sister ship Europa at home.

Whether or not the undertaking was designed to bolster German morale, the Bremen's homecoming gives the Reich's leaders something to "play up" and the German folk something really exciting to talk about these long, dark winter evenings. Estimates of what the episode proves regarding the effectiveness of the Allied blockade should take into account the popular elation in Germany over the Bremen's success, which shows that such an event is an exception rather than the rule. The day when a blockading power planted its ships in a circle at the mouth of the enemy's ports went out of fashion when the submarine came in. Now and then ships are certain to leak through a distant blockade. And there is nothing spectacular about a blockade that seeks to reduce the flow of enemy commerce to a dribble—even when the blockade may be winning.

Step Toward Economy

By granting \$25,000 to continue Mayor Tobin's Municipal Survey Committee, the Boston City Council has taken a step which will, if past experience is any criterion, result in large savings in the running expenses of the city. The new appropriation will insure completion of a number of research projects which should reveal many possible economies.

The committee has been warmly endorsed by the Mayor, his department heads, and independent observers. Outstanding among its listed accomplishments are a reduction of \$220,000 in the cost of food, ice, and fuel used over a ten months' period by city institutions, and the transformation of a continuous deficit in water income into a net profit of \$650,000 for 1938.

Nevertheless, some of the objections raised by Councilors during the protracted debate which preceded their action are valid and deserve consideration because they involve fundamental issues. Why, these Councilors asked, shouldn't the budget department suggest economies, as it does in many other cities. Is this Survey Committee to become another permanent department, added to the city's already unwieldy collection of forty-seven?

The Survey Committee's suggested improvements in existing departments are worthwhile. But a more fundamental reform, telescoping some of the boards and departments, would undoubtedly save even larger sums and increase efficiency. The Mayor and Council were granted joint authority to make such consolidation by a legislative act of 1934. The opportunities of this grant, long neglected, are worth examining.

"After You, Sir"

Members of the Republican National Committee are reacting very coyly to the recommendation of President Roosevelt that it would be a good idea to hold nominating conventions late and to have a short Presidential campaign in 1940. Each party, as is often the case, would like to be last to choose its candidate, and so to act with knowledge of what it is up against. Hence the "You first, my dear Alphonse," and "After you, my dear Gaston," is not unadulterated courtesy.

The matter of when the nominating conventions are held is, after all, no reliable index of the length of the political campaign; for it is obvious that a considerable number of gentlemen, announced or unannounced, are running right now for election to the Presidency. Later conventions would mean in one sense a longer period of campaigning by twenty or more candidates instead of two.

Republicans, if they met later than the Democrats, would have the benefit of knowing whether President Roosevelt was to be a third-term candidate; and Democrats, if they could maneuver the Republicans into nominating first, could perhaps adapt their defense to the attack. But these considerations may be overplayed since it is safe to say that any Republican who is nominated will be against a third term for Mr. Roosevelt and that any Democratic candidate will be averse to turning over the prerogatives of office to Republicans.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Third Parties Come and Go"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In an article in the Monitor titled "Third Parties Come and Go," under the heading "The Prohibition Party," the writer of the article, Dean Woodruff, says: "It has never been a large party because to most people temperance hasn't seemed important enough for them to disregard their opinions on other political issues." The distinct impression given by this statement is that the Prohibition Party is a party of one idea.

To correct such an impression we wish to quote the well-known journalist, Walter Wellman, as saying that "most of the reforms of the past generation have had their inception in the minds of the Prohibitionists." In support of this statement he noted that the Prohibition Party was the first party to advocate in a national platform (1) Universal Suffrage (in 1872; no other party till 1912), (2) Civil Service Reform (in 1872; the Democratic Party in '76, the Republican in '84), (3) Two Cent Letter Postage (in 1872; Republican in '88), (4) International Arbitration (in 1876; no other party till 1904), (5) Opposition to Lotteries and Gambling (in 1876; other parties never), (6) Land Grabbers and Speculators (in 1876; Democratic '76; Republican '84), (7) Polygamy (in 1876; Republican in '54, Democratic never), (8) the White Slave Traffic (in 1876; other parties never), (9) the Income Tax (in 1896; next party in line in 1908), (10) the Tariff Commission (in 1904; Republican and Progressive next in 1912), (11) Postal Savings Banks (in 1908; other parties never), (12) Opposition to Child Labor (in 1908; plank found already made up by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 and made a part of his political capital), (13) Conservation of Resources (in 1908; another plank adopted by Mr. Roosevelt in 1912), (14) Employers Liability Acts (in 1908; Republican and Democratic in 1916), (15) Old Age Pensions (in 1916; no other party till 1932), (16) an Economic Council (in 1932; "the forerunner of all so-called New Deals and the basis of a genuine readjustment of our economic system on a sound American basis"), (17) Government Control of Resources (in 1932; platform called for government control of natural resources such as coal, timber, oil and water).

Other matters of lesser importance have been advocated by the Prohibitionists in their party platforms, among which may be mentioned Prison Reforms, Parcel Post, Guarantee of Bank Deposits, Separation of Church and State (a matter of major importance, so considered by the founders of our republic), Six Day Week, Government Regulation of Stock Exchange and Boards of Trade, Public Utilities, etc.

W. BARNARD SMITH, Secretary, Massachusetts Prohibition Party State Committee, Brookline, Mass.

His World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to express my deep appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor as a stabilizer of thought. In these days of general concern for the welfare of peoples and nations, it is good to have at hand a daily reminder that "God's in His heaven, all's right with (His) world." We are seeing it as a fact more and more clearly, as we follow the trend of world events in the light of prophecy.

The Monitor is nobly fulfilling its mission. Pasadena, Calif. ELLA M. KINGSLEY

More Agencies?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your recent issue contained a letter from Garden City, L. I., titled "W. P. A. and Domestic Help." I have been looking for a position in a home and I know other capable women who want such positions. But how to get them. If there could be a place where employer and employee could get together, it surely would meet a great need, even if both had to pay a fee. Brooklyn, N. Y. D. B. C.

"Helping Finland"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Thank you for your splendid editorial titled "Helping Finland." It is a direct challenge to each one of us to know that defeat for the valiant Finns is not inevitable because freedom and justice are more potent than numbers and machines. W. McG. Peterborough, N. H.

The Bookshelf

Problems of Australia

The Australian, as Paul McGuire describes him in AUSTRALIA: HER HERITAGE, HER FUTURE (New York: Stokes, \$3.50), is reserved and reposed. Australia, he tells us, is "the most leant-against country on earth." But "when the Australian is a talker he talks loud and long." One places Mr. McGuire unhesitatingly in the latter category of Australians. His boisterous, quick-fire conversation, as he bustles around the island-continent, leaves one limp. He misses nothing by the wayside, streaking through cities, desert, or bush, and fills in any gaps from his copious stock of anecdote and literary allusion.

Everything that comes to hand makes a good yarn. The fish stories—sharks and whales included—are prodigious. It was Tasmania's first Lieutenant-Governor who couldn't sleep for the whales snorting in the Derwent estuary. But beneath Mr. McGuire's prowess as a raconteur there is a keen eye to Australia's major problems, and he is able, in a pleasant way, to give a good airing to vital questions which Australians, perhaps through uncertainty as to their answers, are sometimes liable to under-stress.

No Australian, however, needs to be told that the emptiness of the continent, with its 2.29 people to the square mile, as against 118 in Europe and twenty in North America, and the proximity of thousands of little-used islands scattered through Oceania, are no great aids to security, with cries of Lebensraum echoing around the world. Nor perhaps is the thinking Australian unaware of the possibility that "Australia's supremacy in the southern and western Pacific

will sooner or later be challenged." But Mr. McGuire fails to allow for the fact that these gloomy forebodings are based on the assumption that world affairs will continue to be settled by power politics. He might well have turned his speculative interests in the direction of a possible new world order.

Another issue that gets a timely airing is the insensate "massacre" of trees throughout the country. For some 1600 miles from Sydney toward "my whole course seemed to be through dead timber." Almost in any direction he might have taken, these same tall ghosts of ring-barked eucalyptus would have scarred the landscape. Since this "slow process of national suicide" presumably continues because the ill effects are imperfectly understood, Mr. McGuire does well to insist on this damage—the innumerable forest fires, the choking up of the rivers with silt, and the alarming spread of the "dust-bowl."

On the constructive side, Mr. McGuire's study of Queensland is worthy of special attention. This northern tropical and semi-tropical territory, with its rich sugar belt, will, he thinks, be the determining factor in Australia's future. Today the whites are braving the rigors of the climate in the sugar plantations, working at high wages to raise a high-priced sugar, for which the Australian is quite willing to pay, as a necessity for Australia's defense. So far the cheap colored labor has been kept out. Australia's security, as our author sees it, turns much on the working of these rich resources of the north so as to discourage any population move down from the Indies or the Orient. H. J. S.

Blitzkriegsky



Twice in a Lifetime

5. Just One Cup and Saucer

Modern warfare, bombing many old customs to bits, is giving new depth and meaning to others. Home life, as England has always known it, has ceased to exist. The Englishman's home is no longer his castle. Yet home sweet home, whether it is in a crowded tenement in a London slum or a thatched cottage on a village green, has become infinitely more dear since the social earthquake known as evacuation. And with all its faults, that tight little unit, the Family, seems a very sound and comforting institution.

Country folk who have broken the family pattern by taking in strangers "for the duration," anxious city mothers desperately missing their children, deserted fathers going pathetically home to empty flats to cope with pots and pans and battle dirt and disorder—all are trying to keep a stiff upper lip and longing for the time when they can have their own little unit intact again.

The young waiter who brought up my breakfast tray presented the picture of London's lonely men in a sentence. He had sent his wife and two baby boys to the country for safekeeping. "Every night you go home," he said, "and it's just one cup and saucer."

The brightness went out of London when 700,000 children left it in four days. I followed this migration from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Southampton, and what is true of London is true of all the other congested cities of England, Scotland and Wales.

In the cities and in the countryside, most of the difficulties of a bravely conceived and ably executed plan have come from the attempt to administer a wartime scheme in peacetime conditions. It is one thing to move a population when the only alternative is annihilation but quite another to keep the exiles content in a "foreign" country—even a better country—when the sun is smiling

serenely at home. All England was justly proud of the wholesale moving planned and carried out by the Ministries of Health, Education, and Transport. It was completed without a single casualty. Even the stork collaborated with the government; babies were born in busses, in stations.

My first close-up of the problems involved was in Bucks County where I saw the youngsters and heard their new neighbors, the people of that lovely country beside the Thames, rich and poor alike, compare notes on their guests. Though social workers and educators had long been calling attention to the fact that a large section of the population was still living in verminous houses unfit for human habitation, the average citizen had not grasped the idea. It was a real shock for country people to discover that city mothers in this day and age still have to battle with entomological parasites.

The Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady went promptly to work to clean up. And after cleaning the children up, they fed them up. Already these women whose privacy has been invaded by war were beginning to boast of pink cheeks and added pounds. At luncheon that day the children were the main topic of conversation among the fifteen or so people at table. There wasn't a householder who hadn't moved over and made room for the Government's wards. The man who sat next to me had thirty on his estate and the hostess's niece was quartering an entire nursery school.

After lunch we visited this group and found the children, most of them between the ages of two and four, dressing themselves up for tea with flowers they had picked from the garden. They were a pathetic lot, these babies, born into the world under the worst possible auspices and with little future ahead. But at least here they were safe from those planes which threatened to darken the skies over England. I was told that when they first came they were frightened by the country, but most of them had nothing to lose and much to gain by this evacuation. For they had no homes of their own and the majority were backward in speech and general development.

While the helpers brought out trays of bread and butter and milk, these parentless city babies, starved for personal attention, clung to our hands and skirts, silently begging for a little affection. Before long one lady in the group was turning somersaults with them and she ended by delegating somebody to form a village committee to visit the children and play with them every day.

"They need the right kind of nursery school care and the love that only a family can give," she said. "And how are we going to give it to them? The under-fives are our real problem here and all over England. We are troubled less about children of school age than with the mothers and small children who have been evacuated. The women are unhappy; they miss their homes, they're worried about their men, and naturally they don't fit easily into any other woman's house. There is only one ideal ratio in a home, and that's one woman to one child. Many of them have returned to London already and I don't blame them. But with the first air raid, they'll want to throw their children out of the cities and we want to save them the hardship of forced evacuation under fire."

On the way back to London I met some of these returning mothers. One of them, bedraggled and pale, trying to control a querulous two-year-old who sucked a pacifier, said: "The country's all right for them as is born to it. They don't know nothing else, do they? But what I say is, 'ome's best. You got to take your chances along with the rest. It's awful, but we got to stop 'im, don't we? But 'ome sweet 'ome is what I says, bomb or no bomb!'" BESSIE BEATTY

The Wide Horizon

Work in the Vineyard

By H. Phelps Gates

LOS ANGELES At a time when migrant thirty-niners from the dustbowl are being examined like specimens under a microscope, more comments are needed like this one from the San Francisco Chronicle:

These people are of good pioneer stock—their grandparents followed such men as Daniel Boone through the Cumberland Gap and settled Kentucky, Tennessee, and later further West. There is a history of generations of the soil, of decades of heart-breaking toil in the improvement and cultivation of their impoverished land.

The countless unpublicized success stories of depression pioneers in California, when compared with the widely circulated tales—some of them fictional—of the torment and suffering of these dustbowl refugees, recall that couplet by the poet, Frederick Langbridge:

Two men look out through the same bars,
One sees mud, and one the stars.

With no intent to minimize their plight, inquiry has disclosed happy, sometimes very prosperous, progress being made by "jalopy" migrants, who have sought and found new frontiers and improved opportunities.

"Have any dustbowl families settled in this section? Have they found jobs? Are they here to stay?" On a week-end automobile trip through the central part of California, two newspaper men, to satisfy their own professional curiosity, asked these questions of neighborhood grocers, at roadside hamburger stands, of service station operators, quick to spot new out-of-state customers by their license plates.

The answers they received are there for those who care to make similar inquiry. The families they interviewed were a casual sampling of the thousands of migrants who have taken root on the land and in the towns and cities.

Real-life endings to the stories of these dustbowl thirty-niners may be found to suit any individual taste, whether one digs down in the mud, or looks up to the stars.

Where one family in flight to California is caught in the meshes of California's migratory labor strife, another is being absorbed into farm, community and city life, often to achieve a higher standard than they enjoyed in their former homes.

But this should not be taken as an encouragement or invitation to still others to head their rusty, wheezing cars toward California.

On a small parcel of acreage in the Joaquin Valley is an Oklahoman, his wife and four children, who arrived less than a year ago with about \$50, and the promise that a brother, already in California, would help them. The Oklahoman had been here only a few days when he found a long-deserted farmhouse and land that needed to be worked. He made a deal with the owner to paint, repair, and landscape the place in exchange for six months' rent, and to share whatever surplus he raised from the land. Now he has a part-time job in a near-by feed warehouse, does odd jobs for neighbors, and his wife has modern plumbing in her kitchen for the first time in her life.

A father and son found jobs in a service station with the aid of a former neighbor. A tenant-farmer with an Oklahoma license plate still on his car is working with a brother-in-law in the produce business and "getting along all right."

A Texan, who has a steady job on a cement crew, says, "It's the hardest work I ever did, but it's a job, and we're here to stay. We've made a small payment on a home."

Still another Oklahoman family is running a roadside fix-it shop, two Kansas dustbowl migrants have thrown together and are working a thirty-acre farm for the absentee owner, another father and son are "doin' purty well" with a gardening and handyman service.

A young couple has leased a pottery sales yard on a percentage basis and has a good start toward a permanent business.

Little enterprises that may grow into bigger ones, part-time jobs that provide the necessities until full time work develops, and much individual initiative and determination—this is the story of a very large number of the thirty-niners still trekking westward in uncovered wagons.

Before and since the days when the children of Israel "did eat manna forty years" in the wilderness, migrants have triumphed over privation.

California's "rusty flizzie" immigrants are native-born Americans, exercising their traditional privileges in a country which was founded on the principle of equal opportunity for all.

The West is new. Nearly all of its population has taken root in the last three generations.

Almost every community in California offers some evidence that ambitious and energetic migrants are absorbed in a surprisingly short time, to take their places as neighbors of the descendants of covered wagon immigrants of the fifties, and of the Pullman car pioneers of the twenties.

Mirror of World Opinion

Motorists' Christmas Gift

Here's something to think about between now and Christmas. Stopping all traffic accidents over the Christmas week and is a splendid way in which to express Christmas goodwill.

We might think of this as giving a Christmas present of safe transportation to the other driver. Sort of wish each other a "Merry Christmas" through the way we drive.—Hollywood, Calif., Citizen-News.

A Way to End Warfare

If Europe truly seeks a way to end the violent gusts of warfare that have swept over her peoples for more than 2,000 years, she can find in the United States a practical, working plan—not a visionary scheme—under which many States and many nationalities compose one united Nation.—Compton (Calif.) Herald.